FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 5 *8 January 1979*

ARGENTINA

Government Agrees To Meet With Chile B 1
Military Committee Studies Proposals B 1
Agreement To Meet B 2
Further Report B 3
Comments of Cardinal Samore B 3

BOLIVIA

Agreement on Border Talks With Chile Reported C 1
Police Move Against Former Banzer Officials C 1
Armed Forces Chief Greets President Padilla C 1

CHILE

Government Responds to Latest Proposal on Beagle Channel E 1
Papers Report Imminent Cubillos-Pastor Meeting E 1
Pinochet Leaves for Tour of Southern Region E 1
President on Expelled Workers E 2
Comments in Punta Arenas E 2
Court Refuses Release of Officers Sought by U.S. E 3
Minister Announces Next Stages of Labor Plan E 3
'Group of 10' Rejects Union Freedom Plan E 4
Rejection of Labor Plan Condemned E 5
Navy Office Announces Officer Promotions E 6

COLOMBIA

Military Communique on Arms Theft by M-19 Movement F 1
Army Commander Comments F 2
M-19 Public Relations Head Arrested by Intelligence Service F 3

ECUADOR

Repercussions Continue in Abdon Calderon Murder Case G 1
Government, Military Express Views G 1
Electoral Tribunal Cancels Registration of Three Parties G 1
Authorities Free U.S. Citizens Charged With Conspiracy G 2

PARAGUAY

Opposition Parties Issue 'National Agreement' [LA TRIBUNA 5 Jan] H 1
Radical Liberal Deputies Call for Amnesty [LA TRIBUNA 6 Jan] H 2
Jehovah's Witnesses' Activities Banned by Government [ULTIMA HORA 4 Jan] H 2

PERU

Government Decrees State of Emergency To Avert Strike J 1
Text of Decree J 1
Circulation of Nondaily Publications Suspended J 1
Seven Publications Closed Down J 2
Government Cancels Remainder of School Year J 2
Emergency Session of Constituent Assembly Requested J 2
Lima Command Issues Communique on State of Emergency J 3
Political, Labor Leaders Arrested; Curfew Predicted J 4
Government Deports Politicians, Newsmen J 4
Cruzado Says CTP Will Not Join Strike J 5

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins Promises Cooperation With Press L 1
Consalvi Comments on Cuban Exiles, Trip to Havana L 1
Cuban Exiles Reportedly Interested in Returning Home L 1
Oil Prospecting Operations To Be Intensified L 2

MEXICO

ULTIMA HORA Says Shah To Move to Acapulco in February M 1
Waldheim Holds Press Conference Before Departure M 1
President Lopez-Portillo Sees 'Risks,' Inflation in 1979 M 2
Discusses Relations With Vatican, U.S. M 2
Swedish Ministers To Arrive 25 January for Official Visit M 3
Further Details M 3

PANAMA

Torrijos Addresses Note to Western Leaders in Guadeloupe N 1
MATUTINO Terms Carter Message to Royo Historic [5 Jan] N 1
Liberal Leader Quijano Analyzes Situation, Criticizes System N 2
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 7 Jan]
FRAMPO Criticizes Obstructions to Democratization Process N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Economy Minister Announces Fuel Price Increases P 1
Fuel Price Increases Inspire Negative Reaction P 2
Government Deputies' Opposition P 2
Consumer Anger P 2
Labor Leaders Meeting P 2
New Ambassador to USSR Appointed Despite Anti-Soviet Pressure P 3

EL SALVADOR

FRAP, ORT Claim Credit for Kidnaping P 3

GUATEMALA

President Denies Negotiations for Stationing U.S. Troops P 3
Army Announces Establishment of Reserve Batallion P 4
[DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA 2 Jan]

HONDURAS

Involvement in Nicaraguan Fighting Denied P 4
Communist Party Refutes Rumors of Purge P 5
Briefs: Ambassador's Resignation P 5

NICARAGUA

Somoza Accuses Latin American Countries of Conspiracy P 5
Somoza Responds To Greetings of Diplomatic Corps P 8
FAO Accuses Government of Bombing Several Areas P 9
Air Force Denial P 10
Army Issues Communique on New FSLN Casualties P 10
Police Communique on 10 January Demonstrators P 11
National Guard Spokesman Downplays Northern Area Operations P 11
Violence Continues; Estacion X Reported Back on Air P 12
55 Guardsmen Said Killed Since 30 December P 12
Chamber of Commerce Urges Halt of Activities 10 January P 13
Popular Social Christian Party Withdraws From FAO P 13
Social Christian Party Continues To Support FAO P 14
Commentary Warns of Violence on Chamorro Anniversary P 14

CUBA

Visiting U.S. Congressmen Meet With Fidel Castro Q 1
Armando Hart Addresses UPEC Seminar Q 2
Waldheim Interviewed on Nonalined Summit, Cuba Visit Q 2
L.A. Students Congress To Be Held 15-19 March Q 3
Hungary To Provide New Telephone Exchanges Q 3
Exhibit Opens at House of Czechoslovak Culture Q 3
Sri Lanka Certain of Nonalined Summit Success Q 3
Raul Castro Meets With Ethiopian Official Q 4
Perez Herrero Receives Congolese Delegation Q 4
Osvaldo Dorticos Meets With Hungary's Bisku Q 4
Padilla Meets With Hungarian Labor Minister Q 4
Chile's Corvalan, Visiting Delegations Leave Cuba Q 5
Ramiro Valdes Bids Farewell to Angolan Delegation Q 5
Ethiopian, Romanian Delegations Return Home Q 5
Vietnamese, Laotian Delegations Depart Q 5
Commentator Criticizes U.S. on Human Rights Q 6

CARIBBEAN

GUADELOUPE

Western Summit Concludes 6 January S 1

JAMAICA

Seven-Nation Summit Ends 30 December S 2
[DAILY GLEANER 30 Dec]
Waldheim Meets With Manley, Other Officials S 3

GOVERNMENT AGREES TO MEET WITH CHILE

Military Committee Studies Proposals

PY061235Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0730 GMT 6 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Yesterday the military committee, together with the foreign minister, studied the proposals made by the papal delegate, Cardinal Samore, to reach a solution to the dispute with Chile.

The deliberations took place after the end of the meeting held at the presidential residence in Olivos which, apart from the military committee, was attended by Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor, Cardinal Raul Francisco Primatesta and the apostolic nuncio, Msgr Pio Laghi, and during which Cardinal Samore made his proposals.

During the meeting, which began at 1700 and lasted until 1915, the papal envoy reported to the military committee--made up of the army, navy and air force commanders, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola, Adm Armando Lambruschini and Lt Gen Orlando Ramon Agosti, respectively--on the various aspects of his negotiations regarding the disagreement with Chile in the Beagle area.

After the church dignitaries had withdrawn from the presidential residence, the military committee and General Pastor continued their meeting until 2145 in order to analyze what Cardinal Samore had reported for the purpose of working out and preparing a reply to the proposals he had made.

The pope's delegate, Cardinal Antonio Samore, has asserted that "some kind of common ground has been reached" between the Argentine and Chilean positions to peacefully overcome the border conflict in the southern region of the continent. At a press conference held yesterday afternoon at the nunciature, he also called the 2-hour meeting he had with the military committee at the Olivos presidential residence "very important."

Referring to the meeting with the military committee he said: "It was a serene, frank, open and complete dialog, during which we discussed various aspects of the problem which allowed us to make a step forward."

The cardinal explained that he is continuing his dialog with the parties in conflict "in order to find a road to rapprochements." He cautioned, however, that "no decision has yet been made," because, he said, "we are still taking steps toward an understanding."

He said that he does not intend to make a new trip to Santiago, Chile, although he did not rule out the possibility of "making contact by telephone" with Chilean officials. He then stated: "I am waiting for a reply."

Asked whether he would return to Rome today, he replied: "I am no prophet, I do not know," explaining that he would return to the Vatican when "I have something positive."

Asked if the reply he is expecting might come today, Pope John Paul II's delegate only said: "I believe so."

Asked if any decision had been made during yesterday's meeting with the military committee, which he called "very important," he said "no," explaining that the committee "has to consider a few ideas I have expressed." He repeated that he is waiting for a reply and refused to give any details of the ideas he suggested to the military committee, because "this matter is kept in reserve and I cannot make any advance statements in order not to harm the negotiations," he said.

He did not rule out the possibility of a meeting between the foreign ministers of this country and Chile to be held in Montevideo, this being one of the possibilities of "rapprochement" between the two nations to peacefully overcome the border dispute. He explained, however, that if such a meeting takes place, in which he would participate, "it would have to be held before I return to the Vatican," but he refused to give any possible date for the meeting.

"I am in no hurry," he said, but he expressed his wish to "walk fast to arrive at a solution." He then made an appeal to the Argentine and Chilean public to "have confidence in a peaceful solution" to the dispute.

He said he did not know whether there were any contacts between the Vatican and the U.S. State Department to find a solution to the conflict. "I do not know anything about this," he said, adding: "I limit myself to reporting to the Holy Father the progress of the negotiations."

Regarding the results of his mission to the Argentine and Chilean governments, after 11 days of negotiations, he said that they were "positive" and then expressed his hope that "the little light" to which he has referred in earlier statements "may turn into a star." He also said that he felt "a note of optimism" about the success of his mission, although he stated that he was "a little tired" because "since I returned from Chile I have had many hours of work." He then excused himself to the newsmen, explaining that he would withdraw for a rest. When a photographer insisted on taking his picture he concluded by saying: "I think it is a waste of film."

Agreement To Meet

PA062251Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (AFP)--It was learned here today from reliable sources that Argentina has reportedly agreed to continue discussions with Chile on the southern border dispute at a meeting to be held in Montevideo next week at the suggestion of papal envoy Msgr Antonio Samore, who would attend the session.

Argentina's acceptance of Monsignor Samore's proposal is reportedly contained in a document which the papal envoy received today from Argentine President Jorge Videla and the commanders in chief of the three armed forces. The Argentine document was delivered to Monsignor Samore at the Olivos presidential residence, located 20 km north of Buenos Aires. Samore arrived at the residence accompanied by Monsignor Pio Laghi, the apostolic nuncio in Buenos Aires.

Videla, in turn, was accompanied by Army Commander Lt Gen Roberto Viola, Navy Commander Adm Armando Lambruschini, Air Force Commander Brig Gen Orlando Agosti, and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor.

Although no official information has been given on the contents on the document, reliable sources said that along with accepting the holding of a tripartite meeting in Montevideo, the document reiterates the basic points of the Argentine stand on the border dispute. The sources said that special emphasis had been placed on the thesis that Argentina has exclusive sovereignty in the Atlantic Ocean and Chile in the Pacific, as well as on the criteria upon which Argentina based its rejection of the United Kingdom's finding that Chile has sovereignty over the Beagle Channel.

The sources added that Monsignor Samore is going to devote the rest of today and tomorrow to studying the document and holding consultations with Santiago, Chile, in order to later work out the details of the tripartite meeting, as he has been asked to do.

Argentina's acceptance of Samore's proposal is an important victory in this task, which he began on 26 December and which has had him traveling between Santiago and Buenos Aires in an exhausting game of diplomatic pingpong. In fact, the holding of the tripartite meeting would mean that neither of the two South American countries would resort to arms to settle their differences as long as the negotiations continue. Even if the two positions remain distinct regarding the disputed matters, the fact that the two are suspending, or at least postponing, the use of arms--as was considered imminent when Monsignor Samore began his mission--is considered an acheivement on the part of the papal envoy by diplomatic observers.

According to information received from a reliable source, the official Argentine document was discussed shortly after noon today at a meeting of the military committee formed by Videla and the commanders of the three armed forces. It was later drafted by Foreign Ministry officials and then reveiwed by the military committee, which finally turned it over to Monsignor Samore at 2200 GMT.

Further Report

PA070215Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0154 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (AFP)--An official Argentine Government report indicated here tonight that "progress has been made toward a possible conciliation" in the Argentine-Chilean border conflict.

The official report, which was released by the public information secretariat of the Argentine presidency, states that during a meeting held today President Jorge Videla "informed Antonio Cardinal Samore of the ideas presented by the military committee" regarding the border problem.

The report indicates that "this exchange of ideas produced a dialog enriched by the ideas of both parties."

"Progress has been made toward a possible conciliation," the official report concludes.

Cardinal Samore, the Vatican's envoy who was sent to help find a solution to the serious border conflict, met in the Olivos presidential residence with President Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor for several hours this afternoon.

Comments of Cardinal Samore

PA070154Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jan (AFP)--Cardinal Antonio Samore said here tonight that "no document has been signed (regarding the Argentine-Chilean conflict over the Beagle Channel), but I am under the impression that some steps have been taken."

The pope's envoy, who was sent to mediate in the border conflict between Argentina and Chile, made these statements after holding a long meeting with President Jorge Videla and Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor at the Olivos presidential house.

He announced that, following this meeting, he will get in touch, "without travelling, with the other side," in other words, with the Chilean Government.

"We have no definite schedule; we do not know when we will arrive; we do not know yet how we will arrive, but optimism has not left us. One can still be confident as long as there is good will on everybody's part," the cardinal commented.

AGREEMENT ON BORDER TALKS WITH CHILE REPORTED

PY050122Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Raul Botelho Gonsalves said that the Chilean Government has agreed in principle to hold the meeting of the border commission this month.

The minister said that the Bolivian border commission to place border marker No 38 has already been made up. Asked about the exact date for the meeting, the minister said that due to the current situation Chile is experiencing, a date has not yet been fixed. He said, however, that the meeting of the Bolivian-Chilean border mixed commission will definitely be held this month.

POLICE MOVE AGAINST FORMER BANZER OFFICIALS

PY051805Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Jan (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Bolivian security police carried out operations this morning against prominent Banzerist leaders in La Paz. Pablo Caballero, former commander of the Bolivian police during Hugo Banzer's presidency, was detained early this morning, relatives confirmed. The home of Gen Alfonso Villalpando, former army commander during the Banzer government, was raided, but the high-ranking officer remained free. Gaston Villa, one of former President Banzer's close coworkers, charged that his home was raided by security police early this morning.

ARMED FORCES CHIEF GREETS PRESIDENT PADILLA

PY051442Y La Paz Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0020 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Gen Victor Castillo, chief of staff of the armed forces, has presented new year greetings to Gen Victor Padilla Arancibia, president of the military junta, on behalf of the armed forces. He addressed the president on the occasion saying that the fact that Bolivia is part of the great concert of the nations of the world also means that it is exposed to their changing influences economically, politically and socially. Therefore, he said, we would like to find those who are inspired with good intentions and whose doctrines answer to the uncertainties of mankind at this time of hardship for all nations of the world.

He added: We would like to find those who, through their principles and theories, satisfy the ambitions of the peoples, calm their anxieties and fulfill their aspirations.

The president of the military junta expressed gratitude to his comrade in arms for his words and confirmed the decision of his government to constitutionalize the country. He also asked for effective unity among the armed forces to act with serenity and loyalty and for support from all his fellow military men to hand over power and return to the barracks, strengthened by the satisfaction of having done their duty.

After the protocol greeting by the highest-ranking officers of the armed forces, Gen David Padilla Arancibia received high Bolivian political leaders. After their greetings the president received executives and officials from decentralized organizations, municipalities, the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, the Bolivian Development Corporation and others.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO LATEST PROPOSAL ON BEAGLE CHANNEL

PA072250Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Santiago, 7 Jan (AFP)--It was officially announced here that Chile today gave its response to the latest proposal made by the papal envoy to resolve the border dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel area.

A Foreign Ministry communique said that a peaceful solution to the conflict with Argentina "seems more possible today." However, it did not specify the terms of the response given to papal envoy Antonio Cardinal Samore, who is presently in Buenos Aires.

According to the communique issued here, "Cardinal Samore presented new ideas, continuing his mission of peace to reconcile the positions which Chile and Argentina maintain on the southern border dispute."

"With promptness, the Chilean Government responded today to the initiative of the papal envoy," the Foreign Ministry added.

The communique said that Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos will remain in permanent contact with the papel envoy "in an untiring search for a solution to the dispute by the peaceful means that he has so often suggested and which today seem more possible."

PAPERS REPORT IMMINENT CUBILLOS-PASTOR MEETING

PY051645Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jan (AFP)--Santiago newspapers commented today that the mission of the papal envoy to Chile and Argentina to overcome the border dispute in the south is nearing a critical point. In headlines and reports the Chilean press highlighted the imminence of a new meeting between Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos and his Argentine counterpart, Carlos Washington Pastor, for the purpose of bringing the Beagle Channel dispute out of its deadlock.

The influential morning paper EL MERCURIO published on its front page the statements made by the papal envoy, Cardinal Antonio Samore, who announced new progress in his negotiations when he arrived in Buenos Aires yesterday from Santiago.

The popular newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA carried a headline on its front page saying that the peace cardinal's mission is nearing a happy end, adding that a meeting in Montevideo is imminent in which the representative of the Holy See and the foreign ministers of the two countries in conflict will participate.

LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS noted that Foreign Minister Cubillos and Pastor are about to meet as a result of Cardinal Samore's peace mission, while the government newspaper EL CRONISTA (?stressed) that all now depends on the Argentines. No newspaper here published editorials or deeply probing commentaries, as they did the last few days.

PINOCHET LEAVES FOR TOUR OF SOUTHERN REGION

PY061715Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1545 GMT 6 Jan 79 PY

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet is at this moment leaving for Punta Arenas accompanied by the first lady and several ministers. His tour through the southern region of Chile will last several days.

Radio Mineria has a special report from Punta Arenas. [Words indistinct] the president accompanied by his wife and an entourage made up of Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez, Defense Minister Cesar Benavides, Economy Minister Roberto Kelly, Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez, Agriculture Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata and Labor Minister Jose Pinera. Also accompanying the president are Gen Jorge Covarrubias, presidential chief of staff; [words indistinct] Col Luis Danus, vice president of the Production Development Corporation [CORFO]; and (?CORFO's) general manager and the army secretary general.

General Pinochet will not go directly to downtown Punta Arenas, the first place on this tour, which will last until Tuesday. He will arrive at 1400 at President Ibanez Airport, where he will be greeted by local authorities and a large crowd which is awaiting him there.

President on Expelled Workers

PA070249Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0028 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Puerto Natales, Chile, 6 Jan (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet said here today that he feels "anguish" over the situation of Chilean workers who have been expelled from the neighboring Republic of Argentina. General Pinochet arrived in this small southern city, located 2,500 km south of Santiago in the Magallanes region, late today, Saturday.

"The anguish which I feel for you has brought me here to give you some words of encouragement that will permit us to carry on," Pinochet told local residents and authorities who were gathered for a town meeting.

Although he did not mention any specific events, the president seemed to be alluding to the problem of hundreds of workers of the area who were forced to leave southern Argentina, particularly the coal mines at Rio Turbio, as a result of the tension which arose between the two countries because of the Beagle Channel border conflict. Puerto Natales is located some 250 km north of the channel.

"I am aware of the anguish, the bitterness, the concern which you feel. I know that many miners now no longer have a job for reasons which I do not wish to discuss," General Pinochet said. "We have remained calm because we are men of peace," he added. "We are a people of patience, up to a point."

The chief of state, who today began a 4-day tour of the Magallanes region, urged the townspeople to "face these difficult moments with the nobility of free people."

Comments in Punta Arenas

PA080102Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2211 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 7 Jan (AFP)--Chilean President Augusto Pinochet reaffirmed his government's pacifist position here today and said that "the right of force does not dwell in our hearts."

In an indirect reference to the border dispute with Argentina over the southern Beagle Channel, Pinochet warned that Chileans in that region must maintain intact the patrimony which they received from past generations.

The chief of state spoke this afternoon at a gathering of the residents and authorities of this city, located 300 km north of the Beagle Channel and 2,500 km south of Santiago.

"Every Chilean, without exception," Pinochet said, "has amply proved his great devotion to peace both in the past and in the present, which could lead to erroneous assessments and the belief that this is weakness."

Without mentioning the treaties signed with Argentina regarding the border problem, General Pinochet said that his government will never renounce "juridical rules, which we respect and will enforce."

"While the right of force does not dwell in our hearts, the force of right stimulates us to defend what is just," he added. The president said that one of the country's responsibilities is to "maintain intact this patrimony, transmitting it safe and sound to the generations to come."

Pinochet's tour of this region in the extreme south of Chile began on Saturday and will last until next Tuesday.

COURT REFUSES RELEASE OF OFFICERS SOUGHT BY U.S.

PY051825Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Excerpts] The Supreme Court has refused the provisional release of Gen Manuel Contreras, ret, after a long period of suspense, which has lasted since the last week in December. The third chamber of the Supreme Court (?unanimously) rejected the provisional release of Gen Manuel Contreras Sepulveda, ret., and of Col Pedro Espinoza.

Manuel Contreras, Pedro Espinoza and Capt Fernandez Larios are under preventive arrest at the military hospital while the extradition request sumbitted by the United States is under study.

Despite the denial of the provisional release, General Contreras will leave the hospital to attend his daughter's wedding at the military school chapel. Colonel Espinoza will request in writing an authorization to go to Punta Arenas to turn over command of the (?Pudeto) Regiment, which was under his command.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEXT STAGES OF LABOR PLAN

PY051339Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The labor minister has announced the next two stages of the labor plan. They are to hold talks with business and labor leaders and create a commission that will study the problems which arise during the transition period between now and the time the labor plan becomes effective. Labor Minister Jose Pinera met yesterday with leaders of the Chilean Confederation of Private Employees, CEPCH, led by Federico Mujica, and with those of the National Association of Government Employees, ANEF, led by Tucapel Jimenez and Hernol Flores. Later the minister met with journalists, at which time he made the following announcements:

[Begin Pinera recording] It has been agreed that a commission of labor experts will be created to advise the Labor Ministry on all those steps which must be taken during the transition period. During this time we must study many decrees, the exchange rate, problems which some unions are confronting, such as the lack of headquarters, and many other problems which naturally come up when one is trying to bring together a specific labor activity, such as the present one, with another completely different one, such as the one which will become effective on 30 June 1979. [end recording]

In addition, the labor minister stressed the importance of the contacts he will have with labor leaders to enforce this labor plan. He maintained that he prefers a dialog with them before the enforcement of the labor plan. He said: Through talks we will be able to have a much better labor plan.

[Begin Pinera recording] We started a second step today--that is, a round of talks with the different sectors. In other words, the labor minister and his advisers will now meet with the directors of the many institutions. We will do this with two main objectives in mind: The first of these is to gather opinions on those definitive laws which will make up the new labor institution, and the second is to pick up opinions during the transition period. That is, we have a period from now to 30 June in which we must solve several (?important) problems. We have to bring together the present labor regulations with those which will be enforced on 30 June. Therefore, we have what we call transition problems which we want to solve with the previous proper studies and after all opinions have been gathered.

Therefore, today we started these rounds of talks by meeting this afternoon for about 1 hour with CEPCH leaders headed by Federico Mujica. During this very cordial meeting we basically gathered opinions. These are not meetings to sign any decrees or to make decisions. They are meetings to gather opinions. [end recording]

The labor minister noted that this meeting was very cordial. In this regard, CEPCH leader Federico Mujica said there are points of agreement on the labor plan which within a prudent time will grant Chilean workers normal labor activity through which they well recover labor rights. The labor leader also noted that the minister explained to him that the right to hold meetings has been reinforced for both public and private labor organizations.

Moreover, ANEF President Tucapel Jimenez said that Minister Pinera discussed these points with them and that they brought up some problems with him, among which is the financial situation of these organizations.

The commission which will be in charge of studying transition problems will be made up of former Labor Minister William Teyer, university Professor Guillermo [last name indistinct] and Central Bank Attorney Roberto Guerrero.

'GROUP OF 10' REJECTS UNION FREEDOM PLAN

PY052308Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2047 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 5 Jan (LATIN)--The leaders of 10 important Chilean unions repudiated here today the plan prepared by the military government to reestablish union freedom and stated that they will only accept it if they are forced at gunpoint.

The so-called Group of 10 said during a press conference that they will openly fight the plan because in their opinion it is harmful to the interests of the workers.

The group pointed out that the report from Washington that the dissident union leaders will reportedly go there to explain their points of view to the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization (ORIT) and the ALF-CIO, organization which are considering the possibility of ordering a commercial boycott against Chile for alleged violation of union rights, is not true.

In this regard, [Tucapel] Jimenez said: "What the gringos believe is their problem. We have to solve our union problems the Chilean way."

[Ernesto] Rios said: "Why go to Washington to seek an ointment which instead of being a remedy causes gangrene?"

A report from Washington published in Santiago stated that a meeting of union leaders of the hemisphere was postponed for 7 days on request of the Group of 10.

During this meeting a decision will be made regarding the boycott against Chile, Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Group of 10 includes Tucapel Jimenez, president of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF); Federico Mujica, president of the Confederation of Private Employees; Hernol Flores, president of the postal and telegraph association; Ernesto Vogel, leader of the railroad workers; Ernesto Rios, president of the maritime workers confederation; and others.

Labor Minister Jose Pinera recently said that the government will put in effect in a few months collective negotiations between management and workers. Strikes and lockouts will be accepted when all means of conciliation have been exhausted. He added that the next step will be the authorization for free union meetings. All of this will be regulated by a law being prepared.

Bustos [not further identified] told reporters: "We the workers reject this new labor plan. This is a model we do not accept. If it is enforced, for the misfortune of workers and employees, it is because of what guns can do. We will reluctantly accept it. But before, we will fight it and as soon as the government changes, this is the first reform we will make."

Regarding the union plan released 2 days ago by Pinera, Vogel said: "The plan was delivered in a very attractive package and at the beginning it raised hope in many union leaders. But the announcements are very general. In fact, there are no changes. Therefore, we believe that the union situation continues the same."

Rejection of Labor Plan Condemned

PY061852Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The Chilean Autonomous Union Movement has categorically rejected the position taken by the Group of 10 regarding the labor plan proposed by the labor minister. The labor movement notes that this attitude shows the obscure interests which move within this small political group. The Chilean Autonomous Union Movement includes municipal, railroad, port, [word indistinct], bank and public works employees, among others.

(Manuel Hernandez), president of the Santiago (?WASP) confederation said that by its attitude the Group of 10 is committing treason against the fatherland. [Begin (Manuel Hernandez) recording] Chilean public opinion was informed yesterday through the press that a group of leaders had decided to reject the labor plan proposed by Labor Minister Jose Pinera. This once again shows the interests which move these genuine sacred cows of the Chilean labor union oligarchy. The Chilean Autonomous Union Movement, showing its love for Chilean workers, expressed its indignation at this attitude of high treason against the fatherland manifested by a group of political mongrels who call themselves labor leaders when in truth they are international agents who are selling our fatherland. [end recording]

(Hernandez) added: (?Their) demagogic expressions are being sponsored by both imperialisms since while they have dialog with U.S. leaders who give them dollars, they are receiving instructions through Radio Moscow. [Begin (Hernandez) recording] The declaration issued by a group--Chileans do not care if it is made up of 10, 20 or 30--reveals a curious and deceptive attitude. Furthermore, the only thing that really matters is the working men and women who it cannot represent because of its involvement in demagogic activities financed by both imperialisms since while it has dialog with U.S. leaders who provide it with dollars, it is also receiving instructions from Radio Moscow. [end recording]

The declaration issued by the Autonomous Labor Movement adds: Chilean workers love our fatherland and want a peaceful and harmonious future for our children.

Because of this, it appeals to all Chileans to finance 10 tickets to any part of the world so these traitors will stop staining man's most sacred possession--the land where he was born.

[Begin (Hernandez) recording] Chilean workers love our fatherland. We want our children to have a peaceful and harmonious future. This is why we appeal to true Chileans to finance 10 tickets to any part of the world but Chile so that these traitors will stop staining man's most sacred possession--the land where he was born. Freedom of man begins with his own freedom of choice to decide what he wants to do. We do not want or need tutelage of foreign ideologies. The mind of Chileans will never again be controlled through the ideologies of political parties. [end recording]

The newspaper LA TERCERA in its editorial today commented on the Group of 10's rejection of the labor minister's labor plan. The editorial states that the Group of 10 is made up of labor leaders [words indistinct] and despite positive changes in the labor field, they are making such (?absurd) demands which lead one to doubt their true objectives. The editorial notes that after a brief and encouraging pause produced by the announcement of the labor plan, the country is astonished at the negative reactions which are starting to come out regarding its content.

The editorial further states: Nobody expected full approval of the labor plan, but it was expected that its numerous positive aspects would be considered. Among these positive aspects are the right to strike, collective bargaining and freedom to hold meetings. This is why the aggressive attitude shown by the so-called Group of 10 is a cause for surprise and even concern since they have announced the complete repudiation of the plan and their purpose of combating it on all possible fronts.

The editorial finally states that they must consider that at this time Chile is confronting a pending boycott and a serious border dispute which imperils the destiny of the fatherland, and that the fate of Chile is much more important than the salaries of some labor leaders who may either be good or ill-intentioned. LA TERCERA adds: (?This) is the time for dialog and not the time to issue extemporaneous statements. Those who persist in this last resort will be closing the doors to the future of the fatherland, which has a just right to achieve development and the well-being of its people.

NAVY OFFICE ANNOUNCES OFFICER PROMOTIONS

PY052040Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jan 79 PY

[Text] The navy command office has reported on new promotions, among them Christian Storaker Pozo, navy chief of staff; and Maurice Poisson Eastman, both of whom have been promoted to vice admiral.

These promotions are effective as of 1 January 1979.

The following captains have been promoted to rear admirals: Oscar Paredes Vignolo, Alfonso Parodi Dapelo and Carlos Quinones Lopez, the present mining minister.

The following commanders were also promoted to rear admirals: Sergio Fuenzalida Vigar, German Guezalaga Toro, Rolando Garcia Le Blanc and Lautaro Sazo Lizana.

The following commanders were promoted to captain: Jorge Valdez Romo, Jorge Acuna Airas, Sergio Mendoza Rojas, Sergio Altamirano Velasquez, Gustavo Siefert Mitsbalsky, Patricio Villalobos Lobos, Jorge Fellay Fuenzalida, Jaime Rojas Bruyer, Lautaro Navarro (Bicentainer) and (Francisco Gonzalez Brurioz).

MILITARY COMMUNIQUE ON ARMS THEFT BY M-19 MOVEMENT

PA051340Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text of communique issued 4 January by the military forces General Command on the theft of arms from the Military Institutes Brigade and on death of Texas Petroleum Manager Nicolas Escobar Soto]

[Text] The General Command of the military forces hereby informs the citizens about the following events:

1. During the early hours of Tuesday, 2 January, as the news media has reported, a tunnel 80 meters long with a width and height of 70 cm was discovered leading from a residence on Carrera 11 between 103d and 104th streets in this city to the interior of one of the deposits that the military forces have in that area as part of the compound known as Canton Norte. The period during which the construction of the tunnel took place coincides with the period the residence was built. Under the residence's kitchen floor, a room was discovered made of cement with electrical installations completely independent of the house's electrical system. Likewise, a concrete floor was installed on the street's surface in the direction of the military installations, evidently for the purpose of protecting the tunnel. It is estimated that it took no less than 3 months to build the tunnel.

2. The deposit is a direct dependency of the general adjutant's office of the General Command. This deposit normally is used to store arms and ammunition seized from citizens charged with illegal possession or improper use of their firearms, as well as other firearms that are removed from regular use by the military forces due to obsolescence, damage or malfunctioning, temporarily or otherwise making these weapons unfit for normal and efficient use.

3. In entering the deposit, which was properly shut, sealed and guarded from the outside, the builders of the tunnel--apparently members of one of the subversive groups bent on violently altering the institutional order of the country--were able to remove a considerable amount of arms and ammunition of various calibers. Some of these were used only by the military forces, but the majority were arms seized from citizens.

4. At present, administrative officials are completing a careful inventory to determine precisely the amount of arms and ammunition taken by the seditious elements. This is a costly effort due to the large quantity of materiel in existence.

5. So far, it can be said that it is not true that heavy weapons, such as mortars, bazookas and so forth, were taken. It can also be said that the number of arms reported as removed is not an accurate figure. It appears that this figure could be cut in half.

6. Despite the military obsolescence and the damaged condition of many of the stolen arms and despite the possible differences in the reports on the number of arms that were removed, the General Command of the military forces does not want to hide from the citizens the seriousness of this action. This action speaks for itself as to the audacity and the danger that its executors represent and their firm resolve to disturb public peace.

7. As soon as the crime was discovered, orders were issued to all barracks in the country, especially the Bogota barracks, to conduct search and control operations affecting persons who could eventually be linked to the arms removal. These operations will continue until the persons responsible for the crime are captured and the arms are returned to the deposit.

8. In one of these operations, in the south sector of the capital of the republic, one of the so-called people's jails built with special technology was discovered. When the public forces arrived, they were fired upon. One of the criminals in the jail died. His name was Eleodoro Argueyo Fonseca. A noncommissioned officer who returned the attackers' gunfire was wounded.

Afterward, some shots were fired in the tunnel. Once the usual precautionary and warning measures were exhausted, the law forces entered the tunnel without meeting any armed resistance. They found three bodies. Unfortunately, one of the bodies was that of Dr Nicolas Escobar Soto, general manager of Texas Petroleum in Colombia. He had been kidnapped more than 7 months ago.

9. As of noon today, 57 persons had been arrested and documents were seized. This could lead to the solving of crimes that have been committed.

10. The past events make it evident that the three favorite activities of subversion are assassinations, kidnapings and attacks against military installations. This also makes evident the will that subversion is advancing and carrying out to wage armed struggle. This also makes evident the fact that the measures dictated by the government, and those it will probably have to dictate to protect the people, are perfectly justified.

The General Command of the military forces appeals to all good citizens to be on the alert against the growing criminal capability of anarchist groups and to continue to fully cooperate with the legal authorities and the law forces to safeguard the democratic institutions and the integrity of citizens and their property. All military forces, national police, the Administrative Security Department, and the other institutions of the state will continue their struggle without hesitation, calmly and energetically, against those groups and against all forms of criminality that affect the peace, tranquility and well-being of Colombians.

[Signed] Gen Jorge E. Robledo Pulido, army commander in charge of the General Command of the military forces

Army Commander Comments

PA051350Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Interview with Army Commander General Jorge Robledo Pulido in the city of Villavicencio on 4 January--recorded

[Text] [Question] General, what can you tell us about the secrecy surrounding the raid by the M-19?

[Answer] There is no secrecy. It's just that we had been conducting investigations to inform the people about the true situation. Today, before coming here, I signed the communique in which I informed the country what happened on this occasion.

[Question] General, do you want to comment on that communique?

[Answer] The communique gives the truth about the events. We are not trying to diminish the importance of this raid, not only for the military but also for the people, and we trust that the citizens will respond to this new emergency because a subversive group has obtained more arms with which to try to disturb the peace and tranquility of the country.

[Question] General Robledo Pulido, I would like for you to tell us how the secret service investigations are going with regard to this raid.

[Answer] As you may imagine, the investigation began the very moment we discovered the theft. We are not giving up in our efforts to recover these arms, punish those responsible and offer the country the peace it deserves.

[Question] To conclude, what is the opinion of the army with regard to this raid?

[Answer] The army's opinion is that to be expected: This is a subversive group that seeks what all movements of the left want: to bring to a standstill the peace, tranquillity and benefits that the Colombian people are receiving.

M-19 PUBLIC RELATIONS HEAD ARRESTED BY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

PA052020Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Jan (EFE)--Members of the Army Intelligence Service (E-2) raided a luxurious apartment here today and arrested the woman in charge of public relations for the M-19 terrorist movement. A spokesman of the Defense Ministry told EFE that the woman was hiding in an apartment complex on Jimenez Avenue in downtown Bogota. According to the spokesman, pamphlets, copiers and M-19 subversive propaganda were found in the apartment. The M-19 movement stole 5,700 rifles from a military garrison in this capital this past week.

The arrest of the woman, whose name was not revealed to the press, was carried out 24 hours after the M-19 killed Nicolas Escobar Soto, general manager of the U.S. Texas Petroleum Company. Escobar Soto was killed after the army discovered "the people's jail," located in a suburb in Bogota's southwest sector, where he was being held. Three kidnapers, members of the M-19, committed suicide after that operation, which occurred on Wednesday.

The woman, 1.8 meters tall, was accompanied by a lawyer. Two automatic weapons and a notebook containing the names of lawyers who reside in Europe were seized from her.

Army intelligence units have found the van used by the M-19 members who killed Escobar Soto early on Wednesday in another operation carried out in northern Bogota. The van was still loaded with the soil used to build the cave which served as "the people's jail, a modern apartment with all kinds of luxuries including a television set, a library, air conditioning and a sound system.

This is the first "key" person to be arrested by the state's secret service in an attempt to solve the case of the arms stolen from the Military Institutes Brigade and the killing of the general manager of the U.S. Texas Petroleum Company.

Carlos Toledo Plata, former leader of the National Popular Alliance, whose name appeared in one of the M-19 pamphlets as the "mastermind" of that organization, left the country more than a year ago and there have been rumors that he is in Cuba.

REPERCUSSIONS CONTINUE IN ABDON CALDERON MURDER CASE

PA051907Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Gustavo Llerena, the investigator whose zeal led to the arrest of Guillermo Mendez and to sensational revelations in connection with the murder of economist Abdon Calderon Munoz, will leave Guayaquil for a secret place in order to protect his own life. In the meantime, it was reported that Abdon Calderon's son has promised in his family's name to secure the punishment of those who plotted and carried out the crime, no matter what their rank or profession.

It was also reported in Guayaquil that Capt Vinicio Penaherrera, the Guayaquil chief of public security who has been implicated in the Calderon murder, is a university student. The professionals of the Alfarist Radical Front have charged that the government is acting irresponsibly by reinstating one of the police officers involved in the Calderon case.

Also, a Guayaquil judge has issued a writ legalizing the arrest in the penitentiary on the coast of the persons implicated in the murder case.

Government, Military Express Views

PA060343Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 5 Jan (AFP)--Ecuador's Supreme Council of Government and the councils of the armed forces generals have expressed their "rejection" of "any insinuation" seeking to implicate the government, the military or the police in the case concerning political leader Abdon Calderon's death.

After holding several private meetings the military triumvirate and the generals released a communique tonight addressed to the country defining the official stand on the investigations currently underway in connection with the 29 November assassination of former Ecuadorean presidential candidate Abdon Calderon. Both the government and the generals condemned "all forms of terrorism and violence" aimed against the Ecuadorean people's peace. They also rejected the "tendentious insinuations" which, by distorting truth, confuse public opinion and "seek to tarnish the honor" of the military and police institutions.

They asked the competent judges to speed up the investigations into the crime in order to arrive at a total elucidation of such a condemnable action and to present the entire truth, "whatever it may be," so that justice may prevail and the commitments contracted with the nation can be fulfilled, whatever the cost. Both the government and the generals reiterated that "the process of constitutional return" will be fulfilled "in all its parts" and that they will turn power over to whoever is freely elected on 8 April.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL CANCELS REGISTRATION OF THREE PARTIES

PA061501Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The latest and perhaps most controversial decision of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal has elicited comment from political circles in Quito which view the decision as a regrettable affront to the memory of the late political leader Abdon Calderon Munoz. Through the tribunal's decision the Alfarist Radical Front [FRA]--the political party founded by the late Guayaquil leader--the Popular Patriotic Party [PPP] and Ecuadorean Nationalist Revolutionary Action [ARNE] are eliminated from Ecuadorean political activity.

When he announced the official decision, Supreme Electoral Tribunal President Gustavo Chavez Estrella said that the members of the tribunal are fervent supporters of the strict application of the laws that regulate the juridical and political process being carried out in the country. Chavez Estrella issued the following resolution:

[Begin Chavez Estrella recording] Whereas on 1 August 1978 the Supreme Electoral Tribunal notified ARNE, FRA and PPP that a process had begun for the cancellation of their registration as political parties and their consequent extinction because they did not participate with candidates in at least 10 provinces in the overcrowded [pluripersonal] electoral event of 16 July 1978; that, after the cases were processed the proof and allegations were received and those interested were heard in hearings, none of the aforementioned political parties refuted the fact, as was expressly admitted in the allegations before the tribunal; that the processes were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the political parties law, particularly Article 41; that Article 37 of that law states: Political parties can be declared extinct and their registration cancelled for the following reasons: D) For not participating in an overcrowded electoral event in at least 10 provinces--the aforementioned parties have violated that provision; that Article 40 of the political parties law establishes: in the cases in which points C and D of Article 37 are applicable, the tribunal will act on its own or at the request of any citizen and will cancel the registration of the party;

In compliance with the provisions of Articles 38 and 65 of the political parties law and the aforementioned provisions, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal resolves:

To cancel the registration of ARNE, FRA and PPP with the effects determined by the respective law.

Let this resolution be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and through the national secretariat of public information in the communications media.

Issued in Quito on 5 January 1979 [end recording]

AUTHORITIES FREE U.S. CITIZENS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY

PA071445Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The eight U.S. citizens who were being held at the Tomas Larrea Jail in Portoviejo were released yesterday after spending 73 days in prison. They were charged with having held contacts with certain Ecuadorean citizens for an attempt on the life of candidate Jaime Roldos Aguilera and with being involved in a plan to smuggle archeological objects.

Dan Nickerson, 24, the most jovial member of the group, let out a long cowboy howl upon leaving the jail and said: I do not believe we are free. The rest of the group, who were reluctant to make statements, silently walked toward a vehicle which took them to the terminal of the Reina del Camino transportation enterprise for a trip to Guayaquil, where they plan to leave for Quito this morning.

We have no plans yet to travel to the United States, the eldest Nickerson said, since we still have to make arrangements with the authorities for the return of the valuable exploration equipment that was seized. We also have to make arrangements with defense lawyers, he said.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ISSUE 'NATIONAL AGREEMENT'

PY0601307 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 5 Jan 79 p 3 PY

[Text] The preamble of the national agreement states: "The signatories, representatives of the Revolutionary Febrerist Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party and the Christian Democratic Party, invoking the civil rights of the Paraguayan people to promote the institution of a democratic regime insuring the validity of human rights which are inherent to a republican system of government and which are consecrated by the national constitution and international treaties; conscious moreover of the need to put an end to the anachronistic situation in which the country finds itself; and with the conviction that the political, social, economic and cultural democracy is the system best suited to our aspirations for freedom and social justice to secure a peaceful national coexistence within an ethical framework, herein declare: That it is imperative to restore the legal norms which are being trampled on by rampant arbitrary actions which those who hold the government encourage or tolerate."

After making an evaluation of the nation's political affairs, the document expresses: "We have agreed to work together for the restablishment of an authentically democratic way of life, allowing people the enjoyment of the political, social, economic and cultural rights to which they are entitled.

"We call upon all the Paraguayan people to struggle for the following objectives: 1) The elimination of the state of siege throughout the country; 2) the release of all political and labor-connected prisoners; 3) the promulgation of a law granting broad amnesty; 4) elimination of freedom-restricting laws 209 and 294; 5) the defense of human rights--inherent to any human being--in all their aspects, and consequently the repudiation of any form of totalitarianism; 6) the institution of an independent judiciary branch composed of honorable men, unsusceptible to any political control; and 7) the requirement of ability and ethical character as essential for holding positions in the public administration and the educational system.

The document then lists other objectives: "9) the elimination of privileges for the officialdom; 10) the dismantling of the repressive police apparatus; 11) the promulgation of a new electoral law to prevent fraud and guarantee respect of the popular will; 12) the elimination of the monopoly of social communication media and all kinds of censorship exercised by the government; 13) the intransigent defense of the national sovereignty against covert forms of imperialism, either of the right or the left; and 14) the institution of an effective system of republican and democratic government."

The document then adds: "The political parties making the present declaration categorically express their opposition to the use of violence in achieving the above objectives. They believe that terrorism or any form of coercion is an affront to the dignity of the people who struggle for the institution of a democratic system in every sense and in keeping with the popular will expressed in free elections.

"This declaration is not intended to restrict the independent action of the parties making it, since they will maintain their full autonomy to carry on their activities without any interference which might be attempted because of this declaration."

A call is finally made on the citizenry to support the "agreement so as to make it possible to achieve true peace and real progress, with unwavering faith in the fatherland."

RADICAL LIBERAL DEPUTIES CALL FOR AMNESTY

PY061509Y Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 6 Jan 79 p 2 PY

[Text] The bloc of Radical Liberal Party deputies yesterday issued a declaration in which they express their satisfaction with the measures adopted "by several governments to facilitate the return of exiles to their respective countries."

Furthermore, the Radical Liberals request that the proper authorities "adopt a similar measure in the hope that all Paraguayans will commit themselves to use their best goodwill so that justice and dignity will become a reality in 1979."

The document adds: "An amnesty has always been, in the Americas, a positive recourse for the pacification of countries in search of fruitful sociopolitical coexistence."

It adds that the Paraguayan people request identical measures in 1979 which will open the doors to genuine peace. But to do this the government must issue without delay an amnesty law which will enable the return to the fatherland of hundreds of fellow Paraguayans spread throughout the continent.

It adds: The freedom of political prisoners and the suspension of persecution of members of the opposition are further conditions for the country to return to an atmosphere in which the government and all Paraguayan citizens may be able to share security without hatred and injustice."

After making other comments, the document issued by the Radical Liberal deputies ends by stating that "the amnesty would mean joyous Christmas, New Years and Epiphany festivities which all Paraguayans celebrate with renewed and comforting faith."

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES' ACTIVITIES BANNED BY GOVERNMENT

PY042051Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 4 Jan 79 p 10 PY

[Text] The government resolved today to cancel the legal status of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect and to prohibit its activities throughout the country.

The drastic measure was adopted through Decree No 3,272, based on the argument that "the religious sect... has not complied with what is established in our constitution, Article 70, last part; Article 4, Clauses 1 and 4; and Articles 123 and 125. It also does not comply with Decree No 20,976 of 25 February 1976.

The decree was issed in view of the sect's activities, the background data in the hands of the General Directorate of Cults of the Education Ministry and in view of the seven-page document submitted by Elmer Pysh, director of the Watchtower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania, to Manfredo Ramirez Russo, director general of cults.

The sect's legal status was acknowledged through Decree No 29,880 of 14 October 1957. The articles of the constitution cited above refer to the national symbols, obligatory military service and to the principle that "nobody can fall back on his beliefs in order to avoid the law..."

Pysh is the principal director of the sect and his report contains the sect's position regarding the points cited above. Ramirez remarked to this newspaper that "all these details were submitted to the Interior Ministry in January 1977 and therefore constitute nothing new."

GOVERNMENT DECREES STATE OF EMERGENCY TO AVERT STRIKE

PA060440Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 5 Jan (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has decreed a state of emergency throughout the country and suspended individual guarantees in view of the strike announced by many unions for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week. At the same time, the government authorized the interior minister to suspend the publication of nondaily press media which "participate in the subversive purposes" of the announced strike.

Text of Decree

PA072319Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Supreme Decree No 001-79-IN issued by the Peruvian Government--date not given]

[Text] A state of emergency is declared throughout the national territory. Consequently, the commanding generals of each military region will take over political and military control of their corresponding zones of security, implementing the plans for the interior defense of the territory approved by the armed forces joint command. The guarantee declared in Articles 56, 61, 62, 67 and 68 of the constitution are suspended for 30 days throughout the republic. The ministers of war, the navy, aeronautics and the interior and the joint command of the armed forces are responsible for the implementation of the present decree.

CIRCULATION OF NONDAILY PUBLICATIONS SUSPENDED

PA072320Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Decree Law No 22414 issued by the Peruvian Government--date not given]

[Text] The revolutionary government, considering:

That by means of a subversive political strike with international guidance and support, an attempt is being made to destabilize the armed forces revolutionary government, prevent economic recovery and frustrate the transfer of power;

That for this reason a state of emergency has been declared and constitutional guarantees have been suspended throughout the national territory;

That nondaily and occasional publications of limited circulation are contributing to the subversive objective by distorting their information and orientation function;

In use of the powers with which it has been invested and with the approving vote of the Council of Ministers, it has issued the following decree law:

Circulation of nondaily or occasional publications of limited circulation as determined by the Interior Ministry is suspended. Provisions which run contrary to the present decree law are hereby suspended.

Seven Publications Closed Down

PA080358Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0243 GMT 8 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 7 Jan (AFP)--Seven magazines were closed down tonight by the government under charges of publishing propaganda in favor of the general strike that is to be held in Peru as of Tuesday, 9 January.

The publications which were closed down are the Peruvian Communist Party's official organ UNIDAD and leftwing magazines MARKA, AMAUTA and KUNAN. The other publications are EQUIS (center leftist), ABC (Aprist tendency) and EL TIEMPO (rightist).

Within the framework of the suspension of constitutional guarantees, a decree law has authorized the Interior Ministry to close down all publications carrying publicity in favor of the strike. According to observers, all the publications closed down are weeklies that are normally published on Thursday or Friday each week. Therefore, they would have begun circulating after the general strike, which is slated to last from 9 to 11 January.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS REMAINDER OF SCHOOL YEAR

PA072321Y Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2204 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Official Communique No 01-79-ED issued by the Peruvian Education Ministry on 5 January 1979 in Lima]

[Text] The Ministry of Education informs the public in general and the education community in particular of the following:

That in the month of December, 1978, measures were adopted and implemented to safeguard the curriculum of students and the continuity of their classes in 1979;

That as a result of the aforementioned measures, the process of evaluation of the fourth school term has been completed in 99 percent of the country's educational centers and programs.

In view of the fact that a climate of political agitation exists at the national level and in order to preserve the physical integrity of the students, the 1978 school year is ordered closed on 5 January 1979. Regional and zone offices are authorized to take the required measures to see that students promptly obtain their official documents (report cards, certificates and others).

EMERGENCY SESSION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY REQUESTED

PA070115Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2022 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (EFE)--Leftist deputies of Peru's Constituent Assembly have requested an emergency meeting of the assembly on Monday to request guarantees against the possibility of arrest. The deputies also plan to ask the assembly to make a pronouncement regarding the measures adopted by the Peruvian military government early this morning; namely, the suspension of guarantees and the declaration of a state of emergency in the country for 30 days in view of the announced 9, 10 and 11 January strike.

However, it is not known what position the Constituent Assembly, which was elected on 18 June, will take since the leftists represent only one-third of its deputies.

At the same time, it was learned that the top leaders of the Communist General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), the Mining Federation, the SUTEP [Single Union of Education Workers]--a leftist union comprising most government teachers--and the following parties--the Maoist Popular Democratic Union (UDP) and the Trotskyite Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front (FOCEP)--have been arrested.

In addition, the members of the strike organizing committee have also been arrested. Some 2,000 leftist labor and political leaders have reportedly been arrested throughout Peru as of today.

The deputies of the FOCEP and UDP can be arrested only if they are caught in flagrante delicto or if their parliamentary immunity is suspended by the Constituent Assembly.

The leftist politicians have been reporting publicly for some time that their homes are constantly under surveillance by the police.

On this occasion, the Peruvian military government has taken the same measures to neutralize the strike as it took during the 48-hour strike in May, 1978, which left 28 dead and 100 injured and caused great property damage.

The possibility that a curfew may be imposed on Monday has not been ruled out, although the measure may be adopted beforehand, depending upon the government's assessment of the situation.

Political observers also feel that the government's measures to neutralize the strike, in addition to the closure of the school year and the suspension of opposition publications, are designed to strengthen President Francisco Morales Bermudez' position at a time of a change in command at the top.

Two members of the military junta--the country's top government organization, made up of the commanders in chief of the army, navy and air force--were recently replaced and the third, the prime minister, minister of war and commanding general of the army, will leave his post on 1 February.

LIMA COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

PA070401Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (AFP)--The military command of the Lima region warned tonight that those who disturb public order will be arraigned before military courts for trial under the code of military justice. The warning is included in a communique regarding the imposition of the state of emergency decreed last night by the government for the entire country. The measure is designed to prevent a national strike announced by the labor unions for next week. The decree provides for military commanders of each region to take political control in their area of jurisdiction.

The communique issued by the Lima regional command adds that "broadcasting media will refrain from disseminating news which contributes to the disruption of public order." The communique also warns the people to refrain from provoking or participating in disruptions of public order, noting that the armed forces have been authorized to use weapons to keep the peace. The communique adds that since individual guarantees have been suspended, "the right to enter, transit or leave" the emergency area will require special military permission. It notes that "the inviolability of the home is suspended" and that "no one can meet with other persons," adding that permits to bear arms or handle explosives have been suspended.

POLITICAL, LABOR LEADERS ARRESTED; CURFEW PREDICTED

PA061200Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 5 Jan (EFE)--The police today arrested 350 radical leftwing union and political leaders, including Popular Democratic Union (UDP) President Alfonso Barrantes.

A denunciation was made by UDP Deputy Javier Diez Canseco as a representative of four Marxist political groups and as a member of the Constituent Assembly's human rights commission. Diez Canseco told this agency that the mass arrests are part of a large-scale military operation to prevent the national strike called for 9, 10 and 11 January. According to the Maoist UDP representative, the government's plan is to imprison some 6,000 labor leaders in order to neutralize their actions.

The national strike, decreed by the Communist General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), was recently endorsed by the Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP) and the Mining Federation.

In a communique released today, the Peruvian Interior Ministry declared the strike "illegal" and announced that public order will be safeguarded with a "strong hand" if necessary.

According to Diez Canseco, the Council of Ministers has approved and will release at any moment a decree suspending guarantees and establishing a curfew as of Monday, 8 January.

Those arrested by the state's security agents reportedly include CGTP defense secretary Gustavo Espinoza, all the members of the unitary committee for the coordination of the strike, all of SUTEP's leaders and the miners' leaders as well.

It was announced this afternoon that the labor union of the Aprist party of Peru, the country's leading political party, would also join the strike, but this Christian democratic labor organization has denied any participation in the movement.

According to Diez Canseco, all of the UDP's locals as well as those of the Trotskyite Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front--the country's third leading electoral force--and the Communist and revolutionary Marxist parties are under strict surveillance and are being subjected to hostile actions.

GOVERNMENT DEPORTS POLITICIANS, NEWSMEN

PA070349Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Jan (EFE)--The Peruvian Government warned today that it will take the "most vigorous" measures against those who disturb public order. It was also learned that the government ordered the arrest of leftist deputies and the deportation of several persons. The first deportations will reportedly take place tonight and will involve political leaders and newsmen.

The capital and the cities of Iquitos, Cuzco and Huancayo, in the interior of the country, were completely brought under military control this afternoon. The measures are designed to prevent the national strike announced for 9, 10 and 11 January, which the military government considers to be "eminently subversive," with "clear international overtones."

In an official communique, the Peruvian Interior Ministry stated that "the foreign orientation and financing" of the strike called by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP) "has been confirmed." Labor tension designed to "destabilize the government" is the reason given by the cabinet for declaring a state of emergency throughout the territory and suspending individual rights for 30 days.

News sources commented that the representatives of the Constituent Assembly who are in custody or whose arrest has been ordered are Ricardo Diaz Chavez and Javier Diez Canseco, both of the Popular Democratic Union (UDP), and the Trotskyite Hugo Blanco. Diaz Chavez is an adviser to the Mining Federation, one of the largest and strongest of the labor unions supporting the strike, and Diez Canesco is a leader of popular organizations. Hugo Blanco, a former rural guerrilla, obtained the largest number of votes among Marxist candidates to the Constituent Assembly. The president of the Maoist UDP, Alfonso Barrantes, reportedly has also been arrested.

Although the authorities have remained silent regarding the arrests, it is rumored that some 2,000 leftist politicians and labor leaders are being held at the prefectures or are being sought throughout the country.

Labor Minister Gen Jose Garcia said today that under "no circumstances" will the government accept "extra-labor demands which reflect foreign instructions designed to bring chaos and uncertainty to the country." The minister was referring to the paralyzation of production which "seeks to disrupt the economic recovery process and prevent the transfer of political power to civilians."

There are persistent rumors in Lima of changes in the top political leadership, changes which had already begun in the military hierarchy.

It was learned tonight that the government had taken control of two extreme leftist publications, MARKA and AMAUTA. EFE tried without success to reach their offices by telephone. Other magazines which are opposed to the government will reportedly suffer the same fate or will have their issues seized in the next few days.

There was unusual activity in the capital and in the city of Iquitos in the Amazon, where an indefinite general strike was announced on Monday, and a large number of people crowded the markets to purchase food as a precaution against what might occur next week.

CRUZADO SAYS CTP WILL NOT JOIN STRIKE

PA070221Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 6 Jan (AFP)--The Confederation of Workers of Peru (CTP) today termed the 72-hour general strike that seeks to paralyze the country as of next Tuesday a "political adventure." Julio Cruzado, secretary general of the Aprist union, which is said to have 480,000 members, told the local press that he will not support that strike, organized by the Communist General Confederation of Workers of Peru and other political groups, because it is aimed at worsening the current economic crisis and frustrating the Constituent Assembly's work.

Still, after blaming the armed forces for the "economic crisis beating down upon the people which was made worse with the most recent hikes in the prices of food and other items and in transportation fares," he described as "just the people's protests by means of strikes staged strictly to press for demands."

HERRERA CAMPINS PROMISES COOPERATION WITH PRESS

PA060153Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2029 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jan (LATIN)--Venezuelan President-elect Luis Herrera Campins has promised that his administration will cooperate in a wide-ranging manner with the international news agencies and foreign correspondents. Herrera will assume the presidency on 12 March to succeed Carlos Andres Perez. He said that his cabinet ministers will also attend to the requirements of the local and foreign press whenever it becomes necessary.

In his first formal meeting with the association of correspondents of international news agencies since his election on 3 December, Herrera Campins said last night that he plans to appoint an official to act as a liaison between the newsmen and his office in order to facilitate contacts. I am your friend and colleague, said Herrera Campins, who attended a dinner accompanied by his closest advisers and members of his Social Christian Party.

CONSALVI COMMENTS ON CUBAN EXILES, TRIP TO HAVANA

PA041912Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1733 GMT 4 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jan (EFE)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi today said that Venezuela does not want to serve as a bridge for Cubans who want to leave the island.

Consalvi, who returned today from an official visit to Havana, stressed that he did not go to Cuba for the special reason of negotiating the departure of former prisoners but to discuss many subjects of interest to the two countries.

The Venezuelan foreign minister said that Venezuela will accept the Cubans who want to come here and who have relatives in Venezuela who can be responsible for them. He stressed that it is not presently foreseen that Venezuela will become a bridge for Cuban exiles since there are other countries which have not demonstrated much interest in receiving them.

It has been learned from Foreign Ministry sources that Consalvi will present a detailed report to President Carlos Andres Perez this afternoon on the results of his trip to Havana.

CUBAN EXILES REPORTEDLY INTERESTED IN RETURNING HOME

PA060012Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Report by Freddy Batista]

[Text] According to a very reliable source, several Cuban exiles who recently arrived in Venezuela have expressed interest in returning to Havana because the Cuban community which resides in Venezuela has not been as cooperative as was expected, not only as expected by the Cuban exiles but by the national government as well.

Our source is a high-ranking official who had direct contact with Fidel Castro's government during the talks which led to the release of a large number of prisoners who were in Cuban jails on charges of being involved in crimes against the Cuban State and revolution.

Our source said that the Cuban community here in Venezuela had promised the government and the exiles to receive the latter, to provide shelter for them and even seek jobs for them. However, none of this has materialized.

For these reasons, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has said that no Cubans will be permitted to come here from Havana unless they have relatives in Venezuela.

Our source reiterated that even many of the exiles who are in Venezuela have expressed interest in returning to Cuba because they feel that they were better off in their country than here in Venezuela.

For our part, we state for the record that this information comes from a very high-ranking, fully reliable source.

OIL PROSPECTING OPERATIONS TO BE INTENSIFIED

PA051617Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1138 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Jan (LATIN)--Venezuela will revitalize oil prospecting in 1979 but it will face manpower and equipment limitations, it was officially reported here.

Venezuelan Petroleum Company President Gen Rafael Alfonzo Ravard added that for the past 20 years the exploration departments and their resources have been gradually cut down to very low levels .

Alfonzo added in a statement released yesterday that the persistent search for new crude reserves, mostly light and medium, will be characterized this year and in coming years by a growing technical complexity and the consistent multiplication of prospecting work in all Venezuela.

A total of 940 million bolivares--almost $219 million--will be invested in the next 12 months to lay down 10,000 km of seismic lines [lineas sismicas] and drill 125 exploratory wells.

Work will be performed in new areas both on land and in Maracaibo Lake and offshore on the continental shelf, Alfonzo added.

ULTIMA HORA SAYS SHAH TO MOVE TO ACAPULCO IN FEBRUARY

PA080354Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0457 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 6 Jan (LATIN)--The evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA affirms tonight that the shah of Iran is expected to arrive in Acapulco, on Mexico's Pacific coast, in February. The shah, the newspaper adds, will live in a house bought for $4 million.

The report, which could be neither confirmed nor denied immediately, was attributed by the paper to "several persons currently in charge of the house," located in one of the corners of the "Playas Guitarron" neighborhood. The neighborhood has been described as one of little accessibility, located on the shores of Acapulco Bay, 400 km from the Mexican capital.

Under the banner headline "The Shah Is Coming," journalist Carlos Ortiz wrote from Acapulco that "the shah of Iran's residence, which in days gone by was the site of large parties in which the great stars of the U.S. film industry participated, is now ready to receive Iran's royal family." According to ULTIMA HORA, the house that used to belong to U.S. actress Merle Oberon and industrialist Bruno Plagiai has been sold to the shah of Iran.

WALDHEIM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE BEFORE DEPARTURE

FL051907Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1809 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--The Mexican initiative calling for a restructuring of the United Nations, the international forum which has become an obsolete organization, will be examined during the next UN assembly, its leader, Kurt Waldheim, announced today. In concluding his 2-day visit to Mexico, the UN secretary general reported that on his return to New York (headquarters of the organization) he will explain to his colleagues the suggestions made by President Lopez-Portillo to adapt the forum to present political and economic conditions.

The Mexican proposal, which will be commented on in a series of initiatives that will be sent to New York this year, is based on strengthening the United Nations so that it is able to adequately face the modern world. Among the points is the need to distribute food equitably, to find a just solution to the energy crisis and to apply international justice based on interdependence.

In holding a press conference in the official hall of the capital airport, Dr Waldheim stated his belief that "along with the Mexican president, I believe" in the need to promote political changes aimed at helping the population of the world solve the various problems they face.

He praised the help provided by Mexico to UN policies and said that this nation plays an important role in solving Latin American problems.

In referring to the meeting between Lopez-Portillo and Carter which will take place on 14 February, Waldheim called it of vital importance because the key topic will be petroleum. Although he showed great reserve on this subject, the UN leader stated that the results of the meeting between the North American and Mexican leaders will benefit the two nations because the two presidents have broad experience in international problems.

The UN secretary was bid farewell by Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel, members of the diplomatic corps and by political personalities of the country.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ-PORTILLO SEES 'RISKS,' INFLATION IN 1979

FL052014Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1825 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Antonio Santoyo Molina reports]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--President Jose Lopez-Portillo today said that 1979 will be a year of risks in which a delicate phase of economic consolidation will begin marked by a possible, higher than desirable, inflationary process. This year and the next the government will have to break the "bottlenecks" in various sectors, consolidate the economy by taking advantage of the alliance for production, maintain control of inflation, maintain control and efficiency of public expenditures and maintain good credit management and adequate fiscal administration within the reform process that has characterized the current policy.

The chief executive met this morning with reporters covering "La Fuente" and outlined a general panorama of the process that begins in 1979 and an "anticipated view of the future." The meeting took place at the Los Pinos residence.

The bottlenecks that must be resolved in the next 2 years are primarily in transportation (railroad), the iron and steel industry, the cement industry, petrochemicals (basic and secondary), fertilizers, automotive parts and administrative inefficiencies in foreign trade and in the agricultural-livestock and forestry sector.

All of these are circumstantial and obstructive problems, not structural ones, the president clarified. If fundamental measures are taken care of in the next 2 years, he added, 1979 will be the last difficult and risky year of the 6-year term--the risk being a slide which would force us to step back once again. He asked for prudence and austerity from management, workers and consumers, pointing out that the federal government has taken a number of steps to help control processes. [as received]

In his presentation, Lopez-Portillo said oil will not be sold just to obtain foreign exchange because the result would be a congestion of the economy: "We would inflate our economy and that would be the worst of paths." What has been called the platform of production has been established now and it will depend not on oil reserves capacity but on a healthy national development. He emphasized that coordination of planning efforts based on survival methods [as received] on the one hand and consolidation of the economy on the other--maintaining current structures of economic recovery--still are not established for handling oil surpluses. "So far, economic recovery is not based on an oil surplus, which we will not have until 1980."

"Economic recovery has to be consolidated, and this is difficult if we do not watch the relationship between prices-salaries-state treasury and efficiency of parastate [enterprises]," the president reiterated.

In summary, he said that "1979 will be, if we take care of it, the last year of a Mexico that already is beginning to fully take its place in the modern world. Whether we like it or not, Mexico already is entering the big play of world development."

Discusses Relations With Vatican, U.S.

FL052033Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1924 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--The president discussed the forthcoming visit of the pope and said: "He will be received as a distinguished visitor."

The conditions are not proper to establish relations with the Vatican and "what is established by the constitution will be strictly observed." Things are going well and we are not going to change them. Mexico will not broach the subject of relations with the Vatican, Jose Lopez-Portillo emphasized.

President Carter's visit will help to advance just and worthy relations between two neighboring countries. We will sell it [United States] oil because it is a logical customer. Regarding gas, if there are surpluses and it accepts Mexico's price, we will sell it to them.

The oil price hike will be a "blow" to inflation [control] but Mexico is prepared for this international phenomenon and will not be as seriously affected as other developing countries.

The president spoke for slightly more than an hour to outline the economic, political and social situation and what he expects in the next 2 years of his administration.

SWEDISH MINISTERS TO ARRIVE 25 JANUARY FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL061933Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish 1914 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Jan [as received] (INFORMEX)--Hans Blix and Carl Tham, Swedish ministers of foreign affairs and energy, respectively, will arrive in Mexico on 25 January for an official 5-day visit.

Mr Molander, first press secretary of the Swedish Embassy in our country, has made the announcement. He added that these officials will meet with Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel, Patrimony and Industrial Development Minister Jose Andres de Oteyza, Commerce Secretary Jorge de la Vega Dominguez and engineer Francisco Vizcayno Murray, director of the National Nuclear Energy Institute. A meeting with Mexican Director engineer Jorge Diaz Serrano is still to be confirmed.

The Mexican and Swedish officials will examine bilateral problems, particularly economic, industrial and energy problems, and current international issues.

Further Details

PA051523Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1204 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Jan (LATIN)--Swedish Foreign Minister Hans Blix will visit Mexico on 25 to 29 January to meet with Mexican officials and lay the groundwork for the purchase of crude oil, the Swedish Embassy has announced. Blix will head a Swedish trade mission that will meet with the patrimony and industrial development secretary and the director of Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX).

The visit is in response to the one that PEMEX officials made to Sweden last year to begin talks to establish bilateral agreements.

The embassy indicated that the Swedish Government wants to obtain Mexican petroleum in exchange for technology.

The Mexican Government is currently negotiating the sale of its petroleum to Europe beginning in the next decade. PEMEX announced at the beginning of this year that Mexico has proven petroleum reserves of more than 40 billion barrels and a daily production of 1.5 million barrels.

TORRIJOS ADDRESSES NOTE TO WESTERN LEADERS IN GUADELOUPE

PA062147Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos, Commander in chief of the National Guard, today urged the four Western leaders meeting in Saint-Francois, Guadeloupe, to reach some positive agreement instead of once again disappointing the developing nations.

In one of the paragraphs of the message which Torrijos addressed today to U.S. President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, he tells them that living on 800 calories per day constiutes the suffering of the nondeveloped peoples and the shame of the great industrial powers. Torrijos adds that our peoples' apprehension is that every time a meeting of the industrialized countries' leaders is held, the consequence is a technicalization of the anesthetic mechanisms [tecnificacion de los mecanismos de anestesia] which permit the imperceptible and painless transfusion of raw materials and capital from the poor countries to the satisfied societies that you lead.

Torrijos expresses the hope that since the meeting is being held this time among true leaders, they will be capable of facing the logical and necessary truth while discarding the comfortable electoral truth. In his message, Torrijos urges the Western leaders participating in the Guadeloupe meeting to say and agree on something that will open a path for and guarantee the hopes of our peoples, who are struggling and working to achieve better living conditions.

Torrijos affirms that he knows each of the leaders meeting in Guadeloupe and that he hopes they will arrive at some positive solutions.

MATUTINO TERMS CARTER MESSAGE TO ROYO HISTORIC

PA051938Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Jan 79 p 4-A PA

[Editorial: "Greetings Between Nations"]

[Text] As a logical response to the visit made by Panamanian President Aristides Royo to the zone, which was once a territory claimed by our country and the United States, the president of that great nation, Jimmy Carter, has sent through the worthy person of the U.S. ambassador in our country a message which points out that the visit was a "strong, visible example of our mutual desire to approach the implementation of the treaties."

The U.S. chief executive adds that this desire is expressed "in a spirit of shared good will."

President Carter's gesture is parallel to the action carried out by the Panamanian president, whose visit to the zone is equivalent to the historic statement of another Panamanian who said he wanted to enter not into history but into the Panama Canal Zone.

Jimmy Carter, with a full understanding of the high significance of the Panamanian president's visit to the Canal Zone and also to Colon, Chiriqui, the central provinces and several corregimientos which he honored with his presence, has simply recognized the historic importance of the visit.

But his message is written for history.

And we Panamanians are in complete agreement with those North Americans of good will who are led by Jimmy Carter when he says that it is his desire "that understandings, friendship and good relations between our two nations will be strengthened during our administration."

Panama has such longstanding and profoundly significant relations with the United States that it would be illogical to deny it. It is a relation which now changes but is not terminated because the treaties about to be enforced recognize the right that we Panamanians have always had, which we demanded and for which we have always struggled. It is a right that in other times was disputed, but which today, with a clear sense of justice, is recognized.

That is why we also agree when, in summarizing the feelings and thoughts of good Panamanians and good North Americans, the President of the United States tells the president of Panama that "the process of the implementation of the Panama Canal treaties will undoubtedly contribute to this end."

And this end is only the interdependence within the dependence between a strong nation and another which has proven that it, too, is strong.

LIBERAL LEADER QUIJANO ANALYZES SITUATION, CRITICIZES SYSTEM

PA080332Y Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Jan 79 p 2 PA

["Message to Liberalism" dated 31 December 1978 by Guillermo E. Quijano, former president of the National Liberal Party]

[Excerpts] Dear fellow party members: Our fatherland is currently experiencing one of the most difficult moments of its history. To be sure, we Liberals have our hearts accustomed to difficulties such as the ones that have been weighing down upon our Panamanian democracy for the past 10 years. Liberalism has always been greatest and strongest in moments of adversity. And the great majorities of our people found in Liberalism the example and the banner under which to begin claiming their rights and to start along the paths of victory at a time when darkness and oppression seemed to have subdued the last strongholds of civility and democracy.

It is now 10 years since the constitutional and legal structures that the people themselves had forged through their legitimate and freely-elected representatives have been without effect in our fatherland. And although regulations and institutions have been fabricated in apparent compliance with the public's vigorous demands, regulations and institutions which should supposedly replace those which the popular will had freely and democratically given itself, the truth is that we are still subjected to a regime in which the decisions of a small minority have imposed upon us both the new constitutional and legal regulations and the members of the legislative, judicial and executive branches as well.

Throughout the duration of this sytem, Liberalism has been repeatedly deceived and caught off guard. This governmental strategy has led us to participate in a "high-level commission" which was to have proposed a legal process aimed at restoring constitutional and legal democracy in our country through the party system. But the result has been a new list of provisions aimed at perpetuating, under the guise of an apparent return to democracy, the system that has prevailed for the past 10 years.

That situation is unacceptable for the National Liberal Party. We cannot endorse through our participation the continuity of a system that seizes from the people the right to directly decide their own destiny and to freely choose their rulers, legislators and executives by means of the political organizations that represent the various trends of opinion that exist in the country.

Now there is talk about the registration of political parties. Liberalism cannot feel concern over the imposition of a new registration process because on dozens of occasions we have confirmed, in as many ways as we have been asked, that we constitute a decisive political force which is vigorously representative of the ideas, doctrines and orientations of a high percentage of the national public.

But that confidence which we have in ourselves and in the sympathy and support we have among the various sectors that comprise the national community does not mean that we must play along with the interests and convenience of those who for the past 10 years have been ruling the country's destinies without representing the freely-expressed popular will.

We are being told that in another 2 years we will have the chance to participate as a national political party in an electoral process to choose legislators. But the truth is that even if Liberalism obtained the unanimous support of all of the country's voters, we would be able to elect only less than one-third of the so-called "National Legislative Commission." Through the so-called "National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives," the current administration has already chosen 39 of the members of this "legislative commission," Only 19 of the members of that body would be elected in the 1980 elections. This number would represent only a small minority that would not constitute even one-third of the members of that commission.

The National Liberal Party can and should register once more if that is legally necessary, but only if there are justifications and a number of convincing reasons from the standpoint of the national interest for such a registration, in other words, only if the registration represents an opportunity to restore democracy in Panama, to return to all citizens their political rights and to assume the responsibilities that correspond to all of us in the discussion and solution of national issues. In no way should we or could we register if it means only legalizing the continuation of a system and a regime which have not resulted from the popular will.

That, fellow Liberals, is the political panorama with which 1978 is concluding after 10 years of the current adminstration. Those are the unpleasant prospects under which the incoming new year is announced to us.

Panama, 31 December 1978

[Signed] Guillermo E. Quijano, former president of the National Liberal Party

FRAMPO CRITICIZES OBSTRUCTIONS TO DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS

PA0617152Y Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpts] The quota of 30,000 supporters to establish a political party, the lack of simple procedures for the registration of supporters and the tenacious resistance of a small government minority which is promoting a single-party system are elements which are obstructing the project to give Panama a modern democracy. The statement was made at noon today by leaders of the People's Broad Front Party [FRAMPO] at a news conference held in El Panama Hotel.

Renato Pereira, secretary general of FRAMPO and the sole speaker at the conference, said that the recommendations made by a high-level commission appointed at the urging of Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos, in which the FRAMPO participated, were substantially changed by the National Legislation Council of that period. As a result of the changes, the number of supporters required to form political parties was increased from 20,000 to 30,000. In addition, the Electoral Tribunal has issued regulations which place the registration process under exaggerated bureaucratic control.

In a document distributed to the press, the FRAMPO leadership charged that Article 23 of Law 81 of 5 October 1978, which sets the required number of supporters at 30,000, establishes structures for a false democracy based on power politics [partidos de maquinaria de poder] or money parties and that public opinion rejects this structure. The document added that a government minority which is promoting a single-party system is tenaciously, openly and irresponsibly resisting a proposed democratization process. The opposition is using abstentionism to hide its fear of airing its political ideas in clean elections devoid of manipulations which in the past allowed it to take power by assault, it added. Queried about the position of his political organization on its oft-mentioned loyal opposition to the party that supports the government, Pereira said that although it is true that both had the same origin, FRAMPO is a political movement which has its own opinions and is capable of judging events as they develop. Finally, FRAMPO said that Panamanian democracy could founder as a result of the irresponsible attitude of one side or the other and therefore demands more thoughtful conduct from political interest groups so that they can jointly discuss the country's democratization problems. After the FRAMPO news conference, Renato Pereira gave this exclusive interview to RPC:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Pereira, will you please explain FRAMPO's reasons for holding this news conference?

[Answer] The objective of the news conference is, as is customary with our party, to use the communications media to inform the country on the progress of the democratization process proposed last year in Colon by Gen Omar Torrijos. We believe that serious obstacles exist to the realization of this democratization process which must be recognized if we wish to successfully confront the job of implementing the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the social and economic development tasks which the economic situation is demanding from the country, an economic situation which is characterized by increasing unemployment, a lack of economic growth and increasing poverty among many Panamanian families. We believe that you, the men of the information media, are the most appropriate means to inform the country of this situation. Those obstacles to the democratization project, which presupposes the participation of all political sectors of national opinion, are expressed in the insistence of not only maintaining the quota of 30,000 supporters--which is a mortgage on the birth of the parties--but also by bureaucratic obstacles which obstruct the same process of registering the political parties. FRAMPO is confident that it can meet the quota of 30,000 supporters, or even 60,000 supporters. What it does fear is that this will be used to establish in this country a single-party system, which is causing crises in countries where it now exists. We are convinced that we cannot advance unless we have democracy. We either have democracy or stagnation in the country. FRAMPO is undisputably the organization which is speaking out for that objective necessity to live under a democratic process.

[Question] Mr Pereira, the document which you have just distributed states that during the meetings of the high-level commission your organization proposed 20,000 supporters for each party and that subsequently the National Legislation Council increased the number to 30,000. What is your opinion of this decision of the National Legislation Council of the period? Were you pressured in any way not to insist on 20,000?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. In the final discussion of the proposed political parties law, when we clearly saw that the quota of 30,000 supporters would not be accompanied by a mechanism for participation by the political parties in the registration process, we proposed that in the absence of a simple and clear registration process with participation of the political parties, the figure be decreased to 20,000 supporters. The National Legislation Council of that period was not the same one we have now. It approved the quota of 30,000 supporters without extensive discussion and, in addition, imposed a bureaucratic process which makes the registration process very expensive and very difficult.

How can a registrar draft a registration program without the knowledge of the political parties? How can the regulations require only that the registrar post a notice on the front door of his office? One would never be certain where the registrar was to receive the people. What is worse, as the registration process is now structured, we will have to form longs lines to register a party, at 30,000 persons per party.

[Question] Mr Pereira, you said that you are not afraid of trying to get 30,000 signatures but that it would be too expensive. Could this be considered an attempt to protect some minority party in Panama which wants to be represented in government decisions?

[Answer] No, absolutely not, absolutely not. We are for a real democracy, and a real democracy cannot exist without the participation of all political groups. Bear in mind that I am speaking about all political groups. If all political groups--the Liberals, the Republicans--which have the basis to create a party.... [interrupts thought] Consequently, all parties and trends should have the right and possibility to participate in that democracy; otherwise, there is no real democracy.

[Question] Based on the large voter turnout in the last elections, do you know what percentage 30,000 signatures would represent?

[Answer] The 30,000 signatures represent 4 percent of the country's voters, but things should not be viewed from that perspective; they should be viewed from the standpoint that there are party supporters and voters. In any country in the world, in any civilized democracy, party supporters constitute 10 or 15 percent of the total voters, and the number of signatures should be established on that basis. Those who sign are in a way party supporters, those who will make up the party, unless it is a party which goes around recruiting people. There are people who believe in parties which recruit people and not in parties made up of supporters.

[Question] What will FRAMPO do if the Supreme Court rejects your petition to reduce the quota?

[Answer] We will continue to struggle against all obstacles--including that of the 30,000 signatures--which obstruct the establishment of a true democracy in the country.

[Question] Mr Pereira, one last question: You state in your document that there is a government minority which tenaciously opposes the implementation of the project for democratization and your document further states that the political ideas in the elections must be free of any manipulation which in the past allowed them to take power through a coup d'etat. First of all, which government minority group are you referring to and, second, are you maintaining that there was political manipulation in the last elections?

[Answer] The last elections showed that Panamanian democracy has progressed over the past 10 years because the elections, we could say, were quite clean despite all the problems which arose. The people voted and the votes were counted. The people voted in numbers which were unusual in this country in comparison with the past. What we are saying regarding the manipulation which we stated at the end [of the document] and regarding the stubborn opposition groups is that those who say that they will not register are deep down hiding their fears of placing their old political ideas before the country's voters. We feel they fear that and therefore refuse to register. They are afraid of confronting the voters, who have progressed because there has been great ideological progress in this country, but there has also been a great failure in political organization. We have been without any political organizations for 10 years. In the past, the political parties were bad; that is true, but at least they guaranteed a minimum of political discipline, which is indispensable at this time. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

ECONOMY MINISTER ANNOUNCES FUEL PRICE INCREASES

PA051410Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The price of a gallon of gasoline will increase 3.56 colones and will now cost 12.96 colones a gallon. The price of diesel fuel will increase 10 cents a liter. Kerosene will increase 9 cents a liter. Only the bunker fuel price will remain unchanged. Economy Minister Fernando Altman Ortiz, accompanied by Fernando Ortuno, executive president of the Costa Rican oil refinery, announced the new fuel prices today. They will become effective tomorrow.

The new gasoline price will be 3.16 colones a liter. The new diesel fuel price will be 1.13 colones per liter. The economy minister said that the price increase of diesel oil [is small enough] to maintain the present bus fares. He said that the studies made confirm this. Costa Rica consumes 20,000 barrels of fuel a day, of which 9,000 barrels are imported and 11,000 are processed in Limon.

The economy minister said that the increase or additional expense for a taxi driver during an 8-hour day will be 2 colones as a result of the diesel price increase. Therefore, a fare increase is not justified. OPEC increased oil prices 14.5 percent. Another situation which aggravates the problem is the political crisis in Iran, the world's second largest oil producer, with a total production of 6 million barrels a year [as heard]. This is how the economy minister announced the fuel price increases:

[Begin recording] The items which are of greatest interest to the public are gasoline--and when we speak of prices we will be referring to Zone 3, which is San Jose and environs--which will cost 3.16 colones per liter and diesel will cost 1.13 colones a liter. The [words indistinct] kerosene will be [words indistinct] per liter. It is important to explain to you that the new diesel and kerosene prices are below production cost. These prices are being subsidized by the gasoline price. We have left the price of bunker fuel unchanged at 76.6 cents per liter in Zone 3 because we believe that bunker and diesel constitute production costs, whereas gasoline is considered a consumer article, not a production cost.

We wish to state that there is no need to adjust passenger transportation fares as a result of the diesel price increase. A taxi driver spends approximately 19 colones on fuel [words indistinct] 18 liters in an 8-hour day [words indistinct] it will cost him 2 colones more in fuel for an 8-hour day. This does not represent a cost increase sufficient to justify fare increases. It is very important that it be clearly understood at this news conference--and I urge the newsmen present to create a national awareness--that there is no reason to raise fares as a result of the fuel price increase.

In the case of agriculture, a diesel-burning tractor with a 68-hp engine--which represents the majority of the tractors sold in the country and is used most in agriculture--this tractor, according to the studies made, can rake 5 hectares per hour while consuming 15.7 liters of fuel per hour. This means that it will cost 12 cents more to rake one hectare as a result of the diesel price increase. In plowing, the same tractor, doing much heavier work, consumes--according to the information I was given--8.37 liters per hour to plow one hectare per hour. This means that the cost of plowing one hectare will increase 63 cents. These production cost increases do not justify increasing the prices of basic grains. I want to repeat that the price of gasoline in San Jose and environs will be 3.16 colones per liter, diesel 1.13 per liter, and kerosene 1.15 colones per liter. Bunker price will remain at 76.6 cents per liter. [end recording]

FUEL PRICE INCREASES INSPIRE NEGATIVE REACTION

Government Deputies' Opposition

PA051420Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The progovernment deputies do not approve of the fuel price increases. It was learned in legislative circles of the Unity Party today that the party is opposed to an excessive increase in fuel prices. The government bloc of deputies alleges that gasoline, diesel, and other fuels produce 50 to 60 million colones a year in profits, which could pay for the OPEC oil price increases.

Meanwhile, Armando Arauz said this afternoon in the name of the National Liberation Party [PLN] that the Carazo administration is taking advantage of the present situation to do business at the expense of the Costa Rican economy.

A political crisis with grave repercussions is foreseen in the government after the latter announced large increases in oil byproduct prices despite Legislative Assembly opposition. In addition to the emergency meetings among government officials generated by the dismissal of three young youth movement leaders, the crisis is escalating due to the government deputies' refusal to go along with excessive fuel price increases.

Consumer Anger

PA052006Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The fuel price hike has triggered all sorts of reactions. Consumers reacted angrily last night when the fuel price hike was announced. To many, the raise was disproportionate to the crude price hike. It was felt this morning that if the oil-exporting countries raised the oil price by 14.5 percent, it was illogical for price hikes in byproducts, specifically gasoline, to total 46 percent here. It is an abuse, many car owners said. Meanwhile, many service stations stopped selling and kept large amounts of gasoline in storage to sell today at the new price.

Many housewives reacted angrily this morning when they discovered major price hikes in vegetables and other market products as they went shopping. Merchants said the price increases were due to the fact that freight transportation had gone up in view of the fuel price hike. Thus, gasoline, diesel, [word indistinct] and other fuels, vegetables and laundry service costs--which includes a charge of 2 colones for every piece of clothing washed--went up today.

Labor Leaders Meeting

PA052007Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] As was learned this morning, union leaders are coordinating a high-level meeting of all labor confederations or centrals in the country to study the overall economic situation. Spokesmen for the Genuine Central of Democratic Workers [Central Autentica de Trabajadores Democraticos] said the wave of price hikes continues and will be intensified in the next few days, while the wage increase is minimal. They said the cost of living is increasing at a 40-percent rate right now, while the highest wage increase is just 12 percent. It is likely that the summit meeting of trade union leaders will take place during the next 15 days, as was reported.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR APPOINTED DESPITE ANTI-SOVIET PRESSURE

PA051235Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1924 GMT 4 Jan 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Philosopher Luis Barahona Jimenez was appointed ambassador to the USSR by the Costa Rican Government. His appointment takes place almost 8 months after President Rodrigo Carazo assumed power and at a time when pressures are being exerted to have the government reject the Soviet Embassy in San Jose.

Barahona, who replaces Fernando Berrocal, said that as a developing country it is beneficial for Costa Rica to have relations with a nation like the USSR.

EL SALVADOR

FRAP, ORT CLAIM CREDIT FOR KIDNAPING

PA072152Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0159 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Workers Revolutionary Organization (ORT) and the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FRAP), two rarely active extremist organizations, claimed credit tonight for the kidnaping of Dr Manuel Antonio Bonilla, abducted in San Salvador on 29 December 1978. Bonilla is the son of the owner of the "Telesferico San Jacinto, S.A." which operates on the outskirts of this capital.

The kidnapers broke their 9-day silence today by issuing a communique severely criticizing the tourism industry promoted by the kidnaped doctor's father. In the document, both extremist groups--which were organized here a couple of years ago--affirm that rather than being a necessity, tourism is a new method of exploitation that brings anguish, misery and desperation to the poorer classes.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT DENIES NEGOTIATIONS FOR STATIONING U.S. TROOPS

PA051800Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia today denied that his government is negotiating with the U.S. Government for stationing U.S. troops in Atlantic and Pacific ports of Guatemala.

Rodolfo Maldonado, international affairs secretary of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG), on Wednesday had uttered his "denunciation" of such negotiations which seek to "shore up a government in difficulty."

According to Maldonado, his party learned of the matter through FRG publications which stated that the stationing of troops is part of the U.S. interference in Latin America in defense of its interests. Maldonado said that the U.S. troops would serve to "protect the transoceanic oil pipeline project and to dissuade Guatemala from maitaining its claim before Great Britain for the reintegration of the Belizean territory."

President Lucas Garcia said that "if they were foreign press reports, I am unaware of them. In any case, there is no truth to them." Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the Presidency, has said that Maldonado's statements are "absurd and false." He accused Maldonado of "acting and speaking rashly and irresponsibly."

ARMY ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE BATALLION

PA080113Y Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 2 Jan 79 p 6 PA

[Communique issued by the military reserve headquarters of the Department of Guatemala--date not given]

[Text] The military reserve headquarters of the Department of Guatemala, pursuant to instructions of the National Defense Ministry, informs Guatemalan males whose ages range from 18 to 30 years, in conformity with Article 11 of the constitution, of the following:

1. That there are plans to organize in the capital city, in the year 1979, a military reserve batallion which will receive military training on Sundays from 0700 to 1200 at the Campo de Marte in this city in conformity with the provisions of Article 68 of the Constitutive Law of the Army.

2. The training period will be 11 months' long--from the first week in January to the last week in November of the same year.

3. Registered personnel will receive a card identifying them as "reservists in training," which will serve both for identification before civilian and military authorities and to prevent them from being drafted into contingents of the permanent services.

4. Personnel who complete their training in the aforementioned period will receive the corresponding certification of service which is a substitute for obligatory military service in the permanent services. In addition, they will receive credentials as trained reservists.

5. Consequently, all [male] citizens within the age bracket of 18 to 30 years, including professionals, students, laborers and peasants, are summoned to appear at the Campo de Marte on 7 January 1979, in front of the presidential platform at 0700 on 7 January 1979, bringing their residence cedula and four cedula-size photographs.

HONDURAS

INVOLVEMENT IN NICARAGUAN FIGHTING DENIED

PA071200Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Army is not involved in the fighting between the Nicaraguan National Guard and Sandinist guerrillas in the neighboring country. This statement was made by Herman Allan Padgett, press secretary of the military government junta of Honduras, during a brief news conference in the presidential palace on Friday evening. The official spokesman described the "insistence on involving the Honduran Government and army in Nicaragua's domestic conflict" as a "new act of irresponsibility by international news agencies."

The denial and the criticism of news agencies came as a result of a news report datelined Mexico which was widely disseminated here by a European news agency (not EFE). The report states that Honduran troops are fighting alongside the National Guard against the Sandinist guerrillas and that, in a recent action when an ambush was set for the guerrillas, some 50 Nicaraguan soldiers, who were supported by a Mirage airplane, were killed.

Padgett said that he is "tired of having to discredit the hoaxes and lies invented by phantom news agencies on the basis of sources which no one lists, quotes or identifies."

The European news agency cites as the source of its information a war communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua and released by the Latin American International Information Center.

Padgett reiterated that "the Honduran Government has declared its neutrality in the domestic affairs of its neighbors and will not permit its territory to be used as a base for the invasion of friendly countries or the private preserve of their armies. Any armed group which enters Honduras, whether National Guard or Sandinist, will be captured and brought before the courts.

The official spokesman also denied the report in the "News in Brief" column of the Los Angeles TIMES on 3 January to the effect that Somoza's air force had bombed the Honduran border, killing 15 Sandinists there. Padgett reported that calm is reigning in Honduras and that at no time has the territory been bombarded by the National Guard. He reiterated Honduras' neutrality regarding Nicaragua's domestic problem.

COMMUNIST PARTY REFUTES RUMORS OF PURGE

PA051948Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1747 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Longino Becerra, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Honduras [PCH], denied here today that there has been a purge in the party. Becerra said that there has only been "an internal reorganization to make room for the party's cadres, giving new members an opportunity to participate."

His explanation came as a result of rumors in Tegucigalpa that a purge had taken place since PCH Secretary General Dionisio Bejarano had been removed from office. The Communists elected Rigoberto Padilla Rush as new secretary general of the Central Committee. However, Becerra announced that Bejarano continues to be a member of the Political Commission and to perform other duties.

Becerra explained that Bejarano is practically the founder of the PCH and that he is greatly respected for his firm militancy and political vision. He also said that it is not known when the PCH will come out from underground since there are constitutional restrictions for its normal operation. He also praised the establishment of the Socialist Party (PASO) earlier this week.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--Antonio Collart Valle, Honduran ambassador to the United Nations organizations in Switzerland, resigned yesterday effectived 1 Febeuary. He will be replaced by Pedro Garay. [San Pedro SULA TIEMPO in Spanish 28 Dec 78 p 2 PA]

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA ACCUSES LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES OF CONSPIRACY

PA071737Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[New Year's speech by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza to high command of Nicaraguan National Guard delivered on 6 January 1979--place not given; recorded]

[Text] Honorable Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Noguera Zamora, honorable acting director [as heard] Maj Gen Jose R. Somoza, honorable members of the high command, honorable generals and officers who are present here:

I deeply appreciate the encouraging words of Defense Minister Gen Guillermo Noguera in which he gives special recognition to the work done by the Nicaraguan Armed Forces and to the efforts which I, as a ruler, have been making to maintain peace, stability and integrity in our republic. We start a new year today which I expect will be less violent than last year, although we have ahead of us all the factors needed to disturb the peace of Nicaraguans.

There has never been a greater plot in Latin American history than that concocted by Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Jamaica against this country. For this reason, it was I who, seeing the possibility for a war in Latin America, last year asked the OAS to come to Nicaragua to see if a friendly cooperation commission could restore peace and thus allow us to return to our normal life. The calling of this commission was necessary in order to bring in the OAS as a means of avoiding an international war.

This commission came to Nicaragua in an effort (?to control) the parties in conflict, but unfortunately the parties did not come to an agreement in view of the demands made by the Nicaraguan opposition. The Nicaraguan opposition established as a condition for peace that we, who have the nationality and are empowered by the constitition to defend the fatherland... [does not complete thought] They decided to turn over Nicaraguan nationality to an international commission and consequently make us responsible for multinational intervention in America. This is something unprecedented in our country's history.

I am waiting for [words indistinct] in Nicaragua (?because of) so many absurd demands [words indistinct]. I do not think we will reach an agreement with the opposition [passage indistinct] under the [word indistinct] of the OAS, the Rio de Janeiro Mutual Defense Pact, the Central American Defense Pact and, above all, the Nicaraguan nationalism which will give us the opportunity to defend our fatherland and our feelings as [word indistinct].

I believe that we have done a commendable job of maintaining peace in Nicaragua. I believe that the Nicaraguan people have known how to support us because, gentlemen, there are not that many countries in which you can see time evolve in such a way that in less than 4 months you go from a state of full guarantees to a state of siege and curfew and from there, in less than 4 months, we have gone back to a state where full guarantees have been restored, as we are experiencing in Nicaragua today. Gentlemen, this can be done only by a government which has full popular support, such as our government. This government has an armed force which obeys the constitution and is anxious to maintain peace and avoid war.

I am very proud to have you as collaborators because you have known how to interpret the desires of the Nicaraguan people and restore all public liberties to them. To me, it is good news to begin a new year under full liberties for the Nicaraguan people. It is a tribute to the armed and police forces and to the civilian government, but it is a still greater tribute to most Nicaraguans who, devoted to their work and enjoying the conditions which Nicaragua offers, are willing to live in peace so that we can move the country forward and at the same time fight against foreign forces which are leading bad sons into a violent stage.

We have seen how they [presumably members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front] have tried to use Costa Rica and how they are using it as a sanctuary. We have protested to the OAS, calling for Costa Rica to honor all international pacts. We hope that the OAS observers will arrive soon to see whether the Costa Ricans can put a halt to the crossing into our territory of men who not only harass the National Guard, but who have killed and continue to kill Nicaraguan citizens who are close to the border. Just yesterday, in El Castillo region, some of them entered from Costa Rica and mortally wounded the Judge of Meza and his assistant. They then returned to Costa Rica in a cowardly manner.

We have to adapt and gird ourselves with great patience, but we must also keep a record of criminal activities on the part of foreigners in Costa Rica in order to prepare the case which we are going to present against the Costa Rican Government to formally accuse it before an international organization of being a country which honors no international treaty of any kind, so that some day we can charge that government with failing to meet its international commitments.

We therefore see 1979 as the year of the consolidation of peace in Nicaragua. We have to consolidate this peace by doing our duty efficiently and, above all, patriotically. While it is true that we have enjoyed many years of peace, today we are paying back the Nicaraguan people for some of that time. [sentence as heard] We must endeavor to see that the Nicaraguan people enjoy each and every one of their guarantees. When I speak of each and every guarantee, I wish to mention the guarantees of personal security which all citizens should enjoy from criminals, particularly criminals trained in Havana and Costa Rica who have entered Nicaragua to harass peaceful citizens who live here in this republic. For this reason, we must make a special effort to trap those men who from a safe harbor are engaged in premeditated murder and armed robbery. They have wanted to convert all the things which our forefathers taught us were crimes against society into revolutionary acts.

No sir, this will not be the way of things in Nicaragua, even if there are leaders and foreign powers that feel that it is a human right to kill or wound a school principal who was in his home enjoying the peace or to rob banks and private businesses. These are not human rights. Human rights involve the enjoyment of all the conditions that the political Constitution of Nicaragua proposes, grants and guarantees to the Nicaraguan people.

For this reason, we no longer have to feel that we owe an apology to those murderers and armed robbers. On the contrary, we should leave here with the willingness and determination to enforce the constitution of the republic, no matter who wishes to judge us, because at the bottom of our hearts and our souls there should be, above all else, the collective welfare of the people, who are the ones who rule Nicaragua, not four leaders who would like to rule Nicaragua. [applause]

The time has come in which either those who want peace for Nicaragua or those who are playing with that peace for their own welfare will prevail. Sirs, there has been much hypocrisy throughout 1978. Nineteen hundred and seventy-nine will be the year of clarity. It will then be clear who those are who really want peace in Nicaragua and those who really want disorder.

Today, let us elect to say that we want peace. We, who have endured all the attacks and all the perfidies from abroad, have returned to the Nicaraguan people all their guarantees as a means of showing the Nicaraguans that those of us who are in the government and who are responsible for their security have confidence in them and in their willingness to defend their civil guarantees, their constitutional rights and, above all, the peace which we have so long desired in this country.

Those are actions of good faith. Those are actions of good government. Those are acts of patriotism. Therefore, it is by this manner of action--the manner in which I laid the presidency on the line to be decided again in a plebiscite--that I have shown all Nicaraguans of all the different political factions that I am not interested in myself but, rather, in the peace and welfare of all the Nicaraguan people who, on the basis of a plebiscite, would solve the national conflict. [applause]

We proved that when one gives up a very sacred something that was given to one by the people by popular vote, the adversaries--probably because they were aware that they would lose the plebiscite--set the condition that an international force would have to come here to control and organize, print and count all the votes and even to register the voters.

Sirs, for that to take place in Nicaragua it will be necessary for an interventionist force to come here and pass over our bodies before they can treat us as irresponsible children as they did in the past. [applause]

If there is one thing that liberalism and the National Guard have done in Nicaragua, it is to have established the conditions for the Nicaraguan people to progress and become an enlightened and dynamic people on the way to beginning their development. We cannot complain of the performance of that great party and the National Guard, which have jointly promoted the social changes and, above all, the education of our citizens, who today are with us as we bear and endure this foreign intervention unprecedented in American annals.

That is why, gentlemen, I want you to know that we are beginning this year with a patriotic feeling, with the conviction that we have done the best to win peace, but we are never going to give up the blue and white flag or lose the war. Thank you.

SOMOZA RESPONDS TO GREETINGS OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS

PA061542Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Your Excellency Ambassador of Uruguay and dean of the honorable diplomatic corps; your excellencies presidents of the state's branches; your excellencies ambassadors; honorable charges d'affaires; honorable ministers and vice ministers of state; honorable presidents and managers of autonomous entities, gentlemen:

I am deeply moved and satisfied to receive the affectionate New Year's greeting from your excellencies the ambassadors, charges d'affaires and members of the honorable diplomatic missions accredited to the government I am honored to lead. This solemn ceremony of protocol is a propitious occasion to strengthen the traditional friendly ties which unite the people and Government of Nicaragua with the peoples and governments properly represented by your excellencies. This ceremony affirms the desire to maintain the highest respect and solidarity which brings nations closer through an international relationship characterized by the most noble intentions.

I am deeply grateful to Your Excellency Jorge Martinez Thedy, dean of the diplomatic corps, for the warm wishes you have expressed on behalf of the diplomatic corps accredited to my country for my personal happiness and the prosperity of the Nicaraguan people under a peaceful and harmonious climate. I fully appreciate the fact that your first words at the beginning of this year have been to convey, on this happy occasion, feelings of admiration and respect for my country on behalf of the diplomatic missions you duly rep resent. These feelings also abound in Nicaragua for the nations which make up the Western Hemisphere and which so proudly move toward the ideal goal of a better destiny.

I agreed with you, Your Excellency, when you frankly affirmed that the past year has been universally turbulent and that violence and political passions have caused a social and economic crisis which affected primarily the underprivileged classes, whose homes have been invaded with sorrow and desperation. In view of your opportune and generous words, I reverently pray to God that his providence will guide mankind through the paths of love and peace, preventing men, and particularly rulers, from leading nations to the abyss of dissension and hate.

The important task of diplomats in the world is undeniable. They contribute, through their noble efforts, to maintaining international order so that a spirit of justice and peace will prevail in our relations among nations; a spirit that allows us to defend our sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

It is true that Nicaragua has suffered great misfortunes throughout its history, but its people have become known to the world through the ideas of Nicaragua's most prominent men. I have a profound faith in the happy future of my fatherland which, although small, is loved by its good sons because, as our great poet Ruben Dario said, if the fatherland is small [words indistinct].

At these difficult moments in Nicaragua, I am deeply grateful [words indistinct] of your firm intention to contribute with your continental and humane solidarity in order to consolidate a true and long lasting peace. I tell you, Mr Dean, that the Nicaraguans will never forget the public recognition you are making of the prestige of our democratic institutions, whose reality is currently being distorted by an impressive campaign of inaccuracies and falsehoods throughout the continent.

Your Excellency, I allow myself to pray to God for the prosperity and good fortune of the noble nations which are duly represented by the heads of the missions accredited to my country. May the spirit of Jose Artigas, our independence hero, continue shining throughout the inviolable sovereignty of the free nations of America.

I ask you to receive my best wishes for your well-being and happiness and to express, through you, my warmest wishes for success in your missions in the year which we have just started. May God give you His abundant blessings and make peace and fraternity the constant goal of our nations in their continuous effort to work for a better world. Thank you. [applause]

FAO ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF BOMBING SEVERAL AREAS

PA052154Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2058 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Broad Opposition Front (FAO) charged today, Friday, that the Nicaraguan Government's warplanes had bombed an area in northwestern Nicaragua and had killed an undetermined number of peasants. In a document released this afternoon, the FAO warns that the developments taking place in at least 12 regions have been reported to the OAS Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH). Furthermore, the FAO, which is an alliance of democratic opposition parties and labor unions, asks all of the world's democratic nations to pay attention to what is happening in Nicaragua.

According to the FAO document, the government's warplanes are using "powerful" bombs to fight rebel groups in the northwestern part of this Central American nation of 2.1 million inhabitants. The opposition coalition claims that La Aceituna, San Roque Valley, El Tular, Nacascolo, Quebrada Grande, Flor Amarilla, Agua Zarca, El Guaylo, El Roble and Rodeo Grande are among the areas affected by the bombings.

The opposition's document was released while Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza was receiving the traditional New Year's greeting from the diplomatic corps accredited in Nicaragua. The ceremony took place at the former military casino located in this capital and was attended by 15 heads of diplomatic missions.

As current dean of the diplomatic corps, and in the name of the diplomats accredited before the Managua government, Uruguayan Ambassador Jorge Martinez Thedy presented President Somoza with the New Year's greeting. In response to the Uruguayan ambassador's speech, President Somoza said that his government is the "victim of an international campaign of discredit, inaccuracies and falsehoods of hemispheric proportions." Somoza also thanked the diplomats present for the expressions of solidarity offered to his government, which for almost a year now has been going through an increasingly serious crisis.

Air Force Denial

PA070433Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The superior authorities of the National Guard have denied a number of lies spread by opposition elements and reported here and abroad by media committed to subversion.

One of those rumors concerns the bold story that Nicaraguan Air Force planes have bombed rural areas between the [word indistinct] of Leon and Esteli. This lie has been widely disseminated by a so-called human rights commission led by Jose Esteban Gonzalez.

Through the Legal and Public Relations Office, the Nicaraguan Air Force has denied these charges and has cleared up things. The Nicaraguan people should not be deceived by such slander against the military authorities.

ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON NEW FSLN CASUALTIES

PA072017Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1449 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--It was reported today that 36 dead, 11 wounded, the discovery of graves in guerrilla camps and the destruction of minefields are the results of 3 bloody actions which occurred during the first 3 days of the year.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] came out the worse in the actions carried out in the mountainous regions in Nicaragua's northwest.

According to an army communique published today in the Managua newspaper NOVEDADES, owned by President Anastasio Somoza, the FSLN had 33 dead. The army reported that soldiers Matias Montano, Sergio Jimenez and Felipe Lagos were killed and that 11 other soldiers were wounded. The wounded soldiers were sent to the Managua military hospital where, according to the military report, they are recovering from their wounds.

The National Guard found and destroyed 5 camps which 80 guerrillas had built in the El Tular region, Esteli Department (in the country's north). The National Guard reported that there were graves in the camps in which the guerrillas buried their dead. There were nine guerrilla bodies in one of the graves.

The official military communique stated that none of the guerrillas killed in the three actions or those found in the improvised graves were identified. The communique added that the guerrilla column had entered Nicaragua from Honduras.

The FSLN camps (of the Prolonged People's War faction) were protected by rocks serving as a fence and high-explosive booby traps which were destroyed by General Somoza's military patrols. The army seized weapons, ammunition, guerrilla uniforms and Sandinist literature from the camps. The weapons found in the guerrilla camps included Madsen machineguns, M-2 .30-caliber carbines and FAL .7-caliber rifles.

The number of dead in these actions were the highest in the recent Nicaraguan guerrilla history. The figures can only be compared to those of a battle between guerrillas and the National Guard which occurred several years ago in the Pancazan Mountains in Nicaragua's southeast. The Nicaraguan National Guard had attacked a guerrilla camp by surprise, killing almost all of the members of the guerrilla column. Carlos Fonseca Amador, the FSLN's legendary founder, was among those who escaped from National Guard fire at the time. He was killed in a subsequent action in November 1976 in Inica near Pancazan.

POLICE COMMUNIQUE ON 10 JANUARY DEMONSTRATIONS

PA070411Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua police have released a forceful communique aimed at the organizers of the criminal celebration that is currently being prepared to commemorate the first anniversary of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's death. The communique, which we will now broadcast, read by Managua Police Commander Col Nicolas Valle Salinas, warns the strect demonstrators that they will not be permitted to stage any demonstration on the way to the cemetery unless the organizers of such disturbances meet all legal requirements--(?which include bail money) as well as their acceptance of responsibility for the destruction that the mobs incited by communist agitators may cause to private property. Col Nicolas Valle Salinas now reads the communique: [begin recording]

General Headquarters of the Managua Police
National Guard
Managua, National District
5 January 1979

Communique: It is hereby announced to the citizenry that the police authorities are in no way interfering with the legitimate right of friends and relatives to hold the funeral services that they are preparing on the occasion of the anniversary of Dr Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal's death. Such services fall within the framework of our religious tradition and Catholic fervor.

In the same manner, the police authorities reflect the citizens' concern over the communiques issued by the organizing committee which state that the demonstration will be held no matter what. For this reason, the police authorities urge the committee in charge of organizing these activities to cooperate with the authorities so that the legitimate right to hold religious services is not abused by external activities that disrupt public order and the citizens' peace.

Due to the fact that the insurance companies have canceled the insurance policies that they had contracted with the various businesses, the march planned to the cemetery will not be permitted unless the organizing committee first obtains a permit in accordance with the laws of the republic assuming the responsibility of maintaining order during the march.

[Signed] Nicolas Valle Salinas, infantry colonel, National Guard, commander of the Managua police [end recording]

Meanwhile, the Managua police are already implementing special vigilance measures during the week of violence announced and sponsored by the newspaper LA PRENSA. Managua Police Commander Dr and Col Nicolas Valle Salinas announced this morning that he will not permit any demonstration after the mass that is to be said for Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Valle Salinas told this newscast that the organizers of these activities must request a permit and assume the responsibility before the department's political office. For his part, political chief Luis Somarriba told this station that no person or organization has requested permits at his office to hold events out in the open, demonstrations or marches on 10 January.

NATIONAL GUARD SPOKESMAN DOWNPLAYS NORTHERN AREA OPERATIONS

PA052156Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2107 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jan (LATIN)--National Guard spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda told this agency today that the military patrol operations currently being conducted in the northern area of Achuapa. some 200 km from Managua, are not as important as Costa Rican and other Central American stations claim.

"After the National Guard detected a camp in El Tular and five rebels were killed, nothing of great importance has happened except for the search and pacification operations in that area which a small group of guerrillas had been disturbing," he explained. In a few days, when the operation concludes, a detailed report will be released, he added.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES; ESTACION X REPORTED BACK ON AIR

PA051750Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1538 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 5 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The kidnaping and execution of a night watchman in this capital, a new assault on a government bank, and a Sandinist "armed propaganda" operation, in addition to other minor insurgency actions, are the latest indications of daily violence in Nicaragua.

Yesterday evening, groups of armed rebels toured the streets of the San Felipe neighborhood in the western city of Leon in an "armed propaganda operation" on behalf of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The guerrillas caused a power outage in the city, and the most intensive shootout of the past few days took place in Leon. However, no one was reported dead or wounded.

The kidnaping of night watchman Felix Zacarias Largaespada, on duty at Ifagan, a slaughterhouse owned by the state and the National Cattlemen's Association, was also reported in this capital last night. Along with the night watchman, alleged insurgents seized slaughterhouse intendent Enrique Flores hostage. It was reported this morning that night watchman Largaespada's body was discovered in a residential area in eastern Managua. During the raid on the Ifagan facilities, the unidentified individuals seized a small cache of arms.

Another assault took place yesterday afternoon on the Popular Credit Bank, located on the eastern outskirts of the capital, where two armed men stole about $5,000. It was reported that this was the third assault on this bank in less than 2 years.

Meanwhile, a Sandinist Front (Proletarian faction) communique was circulated today in the local news media in which the clandestine organization claims credit for executing three security agents or National Guard collaborators in the city of Masaya, 30 km east of this city. Filiberto Mendoza, taxi driver and National Guard collaborator; Sergio Arancibia, accused of killing (Cristiam Raldera) during repressive activities; and a police agent identified simply as Aurelio 'Chivo' make up the list of execution victims of the FSLN (Proletarian).

The same revolutionary organization claimed credit for the raid on the Estacion X studios, a station owned by President Somoza. The radio station was destroyed during an operation on Wednesday evening. The damage was estimated at more than $140,000. Despite the total destruction of the station, its regular programs were back on the air less than 24 hours later on the same frequency in transmissions originating from somewhere in Nicaragua. Estacion X manager Rafael O. Cano revealed that the station's programming was normalized with the aid of friendly stations and with the firm's own funds.

55 GUARDSMEN SAID KILLED SINCE 30 DECEMBER

PA050443Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0125 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jan (AFP)--A total of 55 soldiers and 1 Sandinist were killed during the violent clashes between the National Guard and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) in the northern zone of Nicaragua, the International Center of Latin American Information (CIILA) reported here today.

According to the same source, which got the information from an FSLN war bulletin, the clashes took place in the region of Tular, near Esteli, along the bo ler with Honduras. An undetermined number of Honduran soldiers participated in the clashes.

The armed clashes began on 30 December when a number of Nicaraguan soldiers, estimated at 150, and Honduran soldiers, supported by a Mirage plane, encircled a column of the Prolonged People's War faction of the FSLN, the CIILA reported.

On 1 January several helicopters from the National Guard machinegunned the zone, burned the homes of peasants and dropped several bombs weighing from 250 to 500 pounds. The explosions could be heard over radius of 50 km, the CIILA report added.

According to the bulletin, the Nicaraguan National Guard lost 55 men. The FSLN only lost one, with another wounded.

While these clashes were in progress a helicopter was flying over the region asking the Sandinists through a loudspeaker to put down their arms, promising that they would be pardoned, the FSLN reported through CIILA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES HALT OF ACTIVITIES 10 JANUARY

PA062005Y Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[Text] The board of directors of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, headed by Alejandro del Carmen, yesterday issued a statement expressing support for Broad Opposition Front plans to hold a rally on 10 January in memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. The Chamber of Commerce, which lost its legal status in September, requested that business activities halt at noon on 10 January.

Orlando Ruiz, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the chamber is urging the halt so that all workers can attend activities marking the first anniversary of the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. The Chamber of Commerce asked that businesses close their doors in memory of Chamorro's death.

POPULAR SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY WITHDRAWS FROM FAO

PA071205Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Another political faction of the so-called Broad Opposition Front [FAO] has decided to withdraw from that organization because it feels that the FAO is no longer representative.

The withdrawing faction is the pompously named Popular Social Christian Party, led by an individual named Macias, [words indistinct] of the newspaper LA PRENSA.

As may be recalled, the deceased Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, in an attempt to divide the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, invented a new social Christian party and placed a guy named Edgar Macias at its head.

That action by the deceased gave rise to the deep hatred that the legitimate Social Christians felt for the now dead director of LA PRENSA. This hatred was clearly expressed by Roger Miranda Gomez in a communique he issued a few hours before Chamorro was assassinated.

This organization which we have been referring to is now leaving the FAO, an organization without any representativeness, standing alone with leader Cordoba Rivas at its head.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN PARTY CONTINUES TO SUPPORT FAO

PA051424Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0242 GMT 5 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's Social Christian Party (PSC) today reaffirmed its full support for the Broad Opposition Front (FAO), of which it is a founding member, thus denying reports from Mexico that it had withdrawn from the FAO.

The FAO includes the principal anti-Somozist democratic forces which staged a national strike from August to September last year.

This alliance of the country's moderate opposition forces has participated in the process of international mediation sponsored by OAS envoys from the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala.

The FAO has our entire support, just as it has had from the first, PSC National President Roger Miranda declared after returning from a political tour of Europe at the invitation of the World Christian Democratic Union (UMDC).

Miranda explained the Nicaraguan situation at a number of European forums, stressing the serious human rights situation in this country. Any maneuver aimed at undermining the unity of the action against Somoza constitutes an act of treason against the people and an aid for Somoza, Miranda commented. The attempts to create confusion also fall within this framework, he added.

COMMENTARY WARNS OF VIOLENCE ON CHAMORRO ANNIVERSARY

PA072332Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0030 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Unattributed station commentary entitled: "Let Us Fight Hatred"]

[Text] January 10th will mark the first anniversary of the atrocious assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, an event which shocked our country and served as a fuse for the unleashing of violence.

We were the first to repudiate and condemn the vileness, brutality and treachery of this crime, as well as the disastrous effects of the agitation conducted by the radicalized radio newsmen and the communists hiding behind the communications media.

However, we feel that there is still time to reflect soberly upon what the enemies of public order are concocting. The week to commemorate the first anniversary of Chamorro's death is being used as a pretext to sow anarchy, set fire to businesses, pillage, commit murder and engulf Nicaragua in a bloodbath.

The directors of the newspaper LA PRENSA and Chamorro's family in particular, as well the leaders of the Broad Opposition Front, should deeply meditate about what is being planned or condoned and realize that hatred destroys the hater more than the hated, that hatred can only lead to violence, that violence can only engender violence and that the repression of violence through violence can only result in untold suffering for the people.

We have already reaped the initial fruits of fires, destruction and death under the implementation of this macabre plan which serves as a background for the commemoration of the first anniversary of Chamorro's death.

In view of the acts of terrorism planned by the gangsters and armed delinquents of the Sandino-communist front in order to later blame the National Guard when it goes out to restore order and also to accuse the government of not respecting human rights, we warn the Nicaraguan people and the world as of now by denouncing the full perversity of this infamous and deadly scheme--which is contrary to the peace sought by us Nicaraguans, contrary to the civic-mindedness to which all civilized people should resort to solve their problems, contrary to every sense of justice in favor of the people, contrary to all principles of genuine democracy and contrary to the foundations of any religious doctrine.

Psalm 29 says at the beginning: Give unto the Lord, o ye mighty, give unto the Lord glory and strength. It ends by stating: The Lord will give strength unto His people; the Lord will bless His people with peace. And Pope John Paul II has just said in his moving New Year's message: Peace is the first condition for authentic human progress. Peace is indispensable for peoples to live in liberty. Peace must be conditioned by the guarantee that all peoples be assured the right to freedom, truth, justice and love. Peace is something that is in the hearts of all generous and responsible human beings. Let us free ourselves from war, hatred, destruction of human life.

Therefore, nothing can justify the hatred and violence that are serving as vehicles for the manipulators of the movement for the celebration of the anniversary of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's anniversary [as heard]. Nothing can justify the rancor and vindictiveness, the criminal effects of which can be more pernicious in their full intense multiplicity than the very assassination of which the director of LA PRENSA was a victim.

Nothing could honor anyone, much less Chamorro Cardenal, if the week planned in his honor has been planned to bring grief, terror, threats, blood and unjust death to innocent Nicaraguans.

We conclude these words with an appeal to the commonsense and practical wisdom of the Nicaraguan people. Let the words of Psalm 29 and the pope's message serve as an inspiration to all in order that peace may become the foundation of the authentic human progress of the Nicaraguan people.

As for Chamorro Cardenal's family and the democratic opposition leaders, we tell them also that hating is easy, but that it is much more wonderful to forgive. One can forgive while one loves, and if his family loved Chamorro Cardenal, and if his friends continue to revere his memory, it is necessary that all of us join in a truceless struggle for peace and, as John Paul said, against war, hatred and the destruction of human life.

VISITING U.S. CONGRESSMEN MEET WITH FIDEL CASTRO

PA071951Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1019 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 7 Jan (EFE)--Although U.S.-Cuban relations are not good at present, the Cuban Government may release the four U.S. citizens who are jailed here if the White House adopts the same step in regard to Puerto Rican nationalists. This is one of the conclusions reached in this capital by U.S. Congressman Jonathan Bingham, Democrat, New York, after a long meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Bingham acted as spokesman for the group of nine U.S. lawmakers who are currently visiting Cuba to look into ways to improve relations between the two countries. The U.S. politician admitted that the speech delivered by Castro on 1 January was very hostile, "perhaps the harshest in the last 2 years," but said that as far as the U.S. chief executive is concerned, Castro reiterated his high regard for Carter because he feels that Carter is a leader of high principles.

Bingham stressed, nevertheless, that he did not consider Castro's views as leading to better relations between the two countries.

Bingham said that Castro had suggested various areas for future negotiations between the two countries, and the congressmen are carrying a message from the Cuban president to his counterpart in the White House. They did not elaborate on the contents of the message, however.

The nine U.S. politicians visiting Havana held meetings with other high-ranking Cuban officials, including the justice, foreign trade, education and agriculture ministers. The delegation, which arrived last night from the neighboring island of Jamaica and will leave tomorrow for the Dominion Republic and Haiti, will submit a report to the U.S. Congress, basically embodying the points raised by the Cuban officials.

The congressmen said that their contact with Castro had been very constructive, and that they felt confident about a forthcoming release of their four countrymen jailed here. "We hope the day when we will be able to take away our prisoners will arrive soon," one of the visitors said, but he did not state when this might take place.

In Bingham's opinion, Castro feels that he has made several humanitarian gestures toward a normalization of relations with the United States and that for this reason it is fair to expect that the four U.S. citizens will be released if Washington takes a similar step in regard to Puerto Rican nationalists.

Regarding U.S. nationals imprisoned in Cuba, there have been six, rather than four, listed in the United States. The U.S. Congressmen said, however, that two of them also possess Cuban nationality. Bingham said that this is not a serious obstacle because they could be released together with the other Cuban political prisoners.

Regarding the trade embargo, the spokesman for the U.S. mission stressed that the subject had been discussed at length. He said that he did not think the embargo would be lifted immediately, although ways could be studied to conduct limited trade with the island, particularly in medicines. He underscored that the members of his delegation are not agreeable to an immediate lifting of the trade embargo, and that during the talks with Castro it was made clear that such lifting should be unconditional.

"The United States is concerned over" Cuban presence in and dispatching of Cuban troops to Africa, Bingham said, but expressed optimism about a prompt solution to the problem, without elaborating.

The subject of China was also broached during Castro's talk with the U.S. politicians. "In this regard, the Cuban president is concerned over the extent of U.S. recognition of China," but did not object in any way to the decision of the two countries to recognize each other, Bingham said. In the opinion of the U.S. congressman, the Cuban commander in chief is concerned that U.S.-Chinese relations may result in strong hostility toward the USSR.

ARMANDO HART ADDRESSES UPEC SEMINAR

FL051234Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has made the closing remarks at the first cycle of seminars entitled "Cultural Fridays of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC]" held for journalists of the cultural sector under the sponsorship of the Culture Ministry and UPEC.

This first cycle of seminars is nothing more than the beginning of an effort which must be made a permanent work, Hart noted, inasmuch as information is an essential necessity for cultural work. In order to give information, the journalists must be well-informed; this is the objective of the UPEC, and the Culture Ministry has made that possible, the minister stated. He also announced that seminars like the ones that have just concluded will be conducted twice a year.

Present at the ceremony were Culture Vice Minister Rafael Almeida, Lazaro Rodriguez Aleman, chief of the press section of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department; UPEC President Ernesto Vera; and other representatives of the party and national press.

WALDHEIM INTERVIEWED ON NONALINED SUMMIT, CUBA VISIT

FL061408Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Text] UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has declared that the next summit conference of the nonalined countries movement to be held in Havana in September of this year will be an important and positive event. In an interview granted to PRENSA LATINA in Kingston, Jamaica, Waldheim said the nonalined summit is a positive event which he welcomes. As you know, he added, I have attended all summit conferences of that group, and I intend to attend the one in Havana.

Waldheim stressed that he always has had high regard for the work of the nonalined countries movement because of its support and contribution to the United Nations. Referring to his visit to Cuba which begins tomorrow, Sunday, the UN secretary general did not hide that he is pleased to be seeing the island for the first time. In the interview with PRENSA LATINA in the Jamaican capital, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim reported that his trip to Cuba is in response to an invitation of the Revolutionary Government. He said that during his stay in Havana he will meet with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, with whom he will discuss international issues and examine projects that Cuba is developing with UN assistance.

Waldheim also referred to the talk he held with Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and other top officials of that country. At that meeting, the UN secretary general and Jamaican officials discussed various topics, including the results of the minisummit held in Jamaica recently.

L. A. STUDENTS CONGRESS TO BE HELD 15-19 MARCH

FL051301Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The fifth congress of Latin American students will be held in Havana from 15 to 19 March 1979 with the participation of around 90 delegates and guests from other continents and regional student organizations. The announcement was made in a press conference granted by Jesus Reyes, president of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, who read the text of the summons for the event. Reyes stated that reading and adoption of the permanent secretariat's report, experiences of students' and peoples' struggles of recent years and approval of new requests for admission submitted by student organizations of the continent are among the topics included in the event's agenda.

HUNGARY TO PROVIDE NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

FL061309Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Cuba and Hungary have signed an agreement by which telephone service capacity in Havana City will be expanded with 18,200 new individual telephone lines. The protocol, which calls for the supply of four telephone exchanges valued at 10 million pesos, was signed by the directors general of (Bulavos) and Maquimport [Cuban enterprise for import of machinery and equipment] of Hungary and Cuba, respectively. The agreement calls for Hungarian technical assistance.

EXHIBIT OPENS AT HOUSE OF CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURE

FL051134Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] The exhibit entitled "20 Years of Victory" has opened at the House of Czechoslovak Culture with a ceremony which was attended by representatives of the diplomatic corps and embassies of the socialist community. CSSR Ambassador to Cuba Michal Chudik stated in his opening remarks that Cuba constitutes a worthy example for all countries because despite all of imperialism's attempts to crush its revolution, it has been triumphant and now is an outstanding member of the nonalined countries movement which struggles to make the organization stronger and stronger. The CSSR diplomat stressed that the representatives of socialist countries are proud of Cuba's advance in building socialism.

For his part, Wilfredo Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, expressed satisfaction for having been designated to begin the activities with which the fraternal socialist countries pay tribute to the 20th anniversary of the revolution's triumph and referred to the solidarity aid given to Cuba by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. In closing, a concert was offered on the occasion of the anniversary.

SRI LANKA CERTAIN OF NONALINED SUMMIT SUCCESS

FL061314Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Text] A.C.S. Hameed, foreign affairs minister of Sri Lanka, has expressed his country's confidence on the success of the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries movement to be held in our capital this year.

In a New Year message to the nonalined movement member countries, Foreign Minister Hameed expressed the satisfaction of his country--currently chairman of the nonalined movement--with the work done in 1978.

RAUL CASTRO MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL

FL061306Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has had a fraternal meeting with Capt Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, who heads the delegation of the African nation to the festivities for the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. They discussed various topics concerning the expansion of existing friendship and cooperation between Cuba and Ethiopia. The PCC Central Committee second secretary also bade farewell at Jose Marti International Airport to Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir al-Bishi, candidate member of the Politburo of the Yemeni Socialist Party and minister of defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Alafay Kourouma, national defense minister of the Republic of Guinea. The visitors were in Cuba at the head of the delegations of their respective countries invited to participate in the activities for the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. Another activity of Army Gen Raul Castro was his signing the condolence book at the Algerian Embassy for the death of President Houari Boumediene.

PEREZ HERRERO RECEIVES CONGOLESE DELEGATION

FL051249Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero has received the delegation from the People's Republic of the Congo invited to the commemorative activities of the 20th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution's triumph. The Congolese delegation is headed by Lt Col (Raymond Royo), vice president of the Congolese Labor Party Military Committee and chief of general staff of that country's armed forces. During the cordial talks the Cuban side explained to the visitors the work developed by the PCC in the ideological sphere and party propaganda work, while the members of the Congolese delegation referred to the principal tasks being developed in their country.

OSVALDO DORTICOS MEETS WITH HUNGARY'S BISZKU

FL060031Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has received Bela Biszku, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo. The Hungarian leader heads the delegation from his country to the events commemorating the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution. The meeting was held in a comradely and very fraternal atmosphere.

PADILLA MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN LABOR MINISTER

FL061723Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Padilla, minister-president of the state committee for labor and social security, has met with F. Trethon, labor minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is in Cuba in response to an invitation to attend festivities for the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. They exchanged viewpoints on the development of bilateral cooperation between the labor organs of the two countries.

CHILE'S CORVALAN, VISITING DELEGATIONS LEAVE CUBA

FL050026Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, today returned to Moscow after participating in the festivities commemorating the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. At the airport in Rancho Boyeros [in Havana] to bid farewell to the distinguished visitor was PCC Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado.

For his part, Joel Domenech, member of the PCC Central Committee today at Jose Marti airport has bid farewell to the delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, headed by Kang Hui-won, member of the Workers Party Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council of that nation.

Another delegation which today left to return to its country was that of the African Republic of Benin which is headed by (Albert Bossou), member of the Central Committee and administrative secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party. They were bid farewell by Omar Iser Mojena, member of the PCC Central Committee.

RAMIRO VALDES BIDS FAREWELL TO ANGOLAN DELEGATION

FL051212Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] PCC Politburo member Ramiro Valdes last night bade farewell to the Angolan delegation which participated in the festivities marking the 20th anniversary of the revolution's triumph. The delegation, headed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Politburo and chairman of Angola's National Planning Commission, was also seen off at the airport by PCC Central Committee member Luis Alfonso Zayas and other officials.

ETHIOPIAN, ROMANIAN DELEGATIONS RETURN HOME

PA072159Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Juan Almeida, member of the PCC Politburo, bade farewell to Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of Ethiopia's Provisional Administrative Council, at Jose Marti International Airport. Fikre-Selassie headed the Ethiopian delegation which participated in the ceremonies commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. The Romanian delegation has also departed. It was headed by Ion Ionita, deputy prime minister and member of the Romanian Communist Party's Central Committee.

VIETNAMESE, LAOTIAN DELEGATIONS DEPART

FL052029Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Div Gen Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo, in Havana has bid farewell to Do Muoi, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo and vice premier of the government of that fraternal country. Do Muoi was on an official visit to Cuba at the head of the delegation of the Vietnamese party and government which attended the festivities commemorating the 20th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

Also departing for her country was Khampheng Boupha, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and member of the People's Assembly, after attending the events in our country commemorating the 20th anniversary. Roberto Veiga, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers, was at the airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FL061351Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jan 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] This week, precisely yesterday, 4 January, marked the 10th anniversary of the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. The extremely important document, signed by the majority of governments of the world, has not been ratified by a few governments, including, naturally, the United States.

However, the U.S. Government, self-styled alleged defender of human rights, has not limited itself to that. It has not ratified any of the international conventions and agreements on racial discrimination, including the 1948 universal declaration approved by the United Nations or the 12-point declaration on biological aspects of the racial issue approved by UNESCO in 1964, among others.

In summary, out of the numerous conventions against racial discrimination, Washington only has ratified the one that condemns slavery, an institution virtually eradicated in the world. There is more. North American writer James Green, in his book "The United Nations and Human Rights," revealed that in 1948 Washington, along with allies such as South Africa and Portugal, at that time under the fascist dictatorship of Oliveira Salazar, played a fundamental role in trying to restrict the human rights declaration to the so-called civil and political rights.

This position of the U.S. government is in contrast with the promises made by President James Carter in the March 1977 speech at the United Nations in which he said that he proposed to work actively with Congress to achieve ratification of international pacts on human rights, the international convention on racial discrimination and prevention of and punishment for the crime of genocide. What have been the causes that have prevented President Carter from keeping his promise? In the very first place, the limitations imposed by that nation's internal political apparatus designed to maintain the privileges of the magnates of North American industry, commerce and finance for which the discrimination against blacks, Latinos, Indians, Chicanos is [word indistinct] because it contributes to their greater exploitation and, as a result, to higher profits for their corporations.

John Foster Dulles, an authorized spokesman for the establishment, originator of the so-called cold war and former secretary of state, said in 1958 that the United States is not willing to be a part of international treaties that lead to internal social changes. It was a revealing confession, and a few quotes from the U.S. press itself serve to illustrate this truth. Statistics published in 1976 pointed out that while general unemployment in the United States was approximately 10 percent, it was 42 percent among the black population. Other even more gruesome statistics point out that in the past 50 years, 54 percent or more than half of the persons executed in the United States were black citizens, although the black population accounts for 20 percent of the country's population. Racism and poverty are the two principal doors that lead to the gas chamber, [former] Ohio Governor Michael di Salle has declared. And this is so because racism and poverty are twin brothers. Discrimination in the United States leads to the most wicked exploitation of the discriminated population of blacks, Indians, Latinos and Chicanos, and it leads them to crimes. And the judicial system is designed for the same aim. According to those statistics on executiions, only 13 percent of executions were for killing a black and the other 87 percent were for killing a white citizen. And this is the reason why the United States does not ratify the aforementioned conventions.

GUADELOUPE

WESTERN SUMMIT CONCLUDES 6 JANUARY

PA070107Y Paris AFP in French 2140 GMT 6 Jan 79 PA

[By special correspondent Michel Leleu]

[Text] Saint-Francois, 6 Jan (AFP)--The four chiefs of state and government attending the "conclave of reflection" in Guadeloupe (France, the United States, Great Britain and the FRG) went their separate ways Saturday, pleased with a formula that may be imitated in the future.

In his final statements to the press, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing congratulated himself on the "very substantial and very thorough" discussions held.

The four were very careful to give the impression at all times that they had made efforts to define a "common" approach to today's serious problems, the principal destabilization factors in the world and the new political and strategic balances that are currently developing. They were relieved, as the French chief of state put it, to learn that there were no "differences" in their evaluation of the most pressing problems. Thus, taking into account the absence at the Guadeloupe meeting of several important countries, such as Japan, Canada and the other EEC members, they were careful not to incur censure by creating some sort of directorate or superior body of reflection within the group of nonsocialist industrialized countries. The Guadeloupe "conclave" was thus condemned from the beginning to prudence and understatement. According to diplomatic observers, it is probable, therefore, that this is a formula, or a "formation," as sportsmen call it, that one will have to count on from now on in the international arena.

No public decision was expected from the meeting and, doubtless, several long weeks will go by before the first "repercussions" of the Guadeloupe meeting are known. During the meeting, the Western leaders set for themselves a double objective: "To increase security and to reduce tensions in the world."

A provisional balance of the meeting leaves several very dark areas untouched, and regarding an important topic which interests the leading chief--the defense efforts of the three European countries represented at the "conclave", that is to say, the future of the SALT negotiations--one knows practically nothing.

Meanwhile, when his turn came to address the press, one heard British Prime Minister James Callaghan's insistent argument in favor of a rapid conclusion of the SALT-II negotiations and on the rapid start of SALT-III which, more than the preceeding negotiations, might directly affect the development of British and French nuclear installations, even if their respective conditions for the installations' utilization are very different. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt endorsed his British counterpart's stand.

The world's most pressing problems were received but, contrary to all expectations, Cambodia was not officially included by the spokesmen on the agenda of the "topics for reflection."

The issue of compensatory amounts [montants], which lies at the bottom of the delay in implementing the European monetary system originally slated for 1 January, was, naturally, raised by both Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt during a work breakfast on Saturday. Neither man touched on the details of this "necessary crisis," which is how President Giscard d'Estaing described it, the solution of which demands the participation of technicians and experts. The French president does not foresee a solution before the end of the month.

JAMAICA

SEVEN-NATION SUMMIT ENDS 30 DECEMBER

FL051540Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 30 Dec 78 pp 1, 15 FL

[By Vincent Tulloch]

[Text] West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt tonight threw out an invitation to the Soviet Union, China and COMECOM member states to get involved in the stalled North-South dialogue.

His invitation came during a general briefing of the press by participants in the two-day seven-nation heads of government meeting which ended at Mt. Pleasant, Runaway Bay, this evening.

In summing up his views on the conference, he said that by the year 2,000, there will be six billion people on the earth. Therefore something must be done to stop the population explosion. He also cited inflation as a threat to the world's economic stability. This view was shared by other participants when they briefed the press. He said that inflation must be fought at the national and international level.

There was too much government manipulation of industry and commerce, Mr. Schmidt said, adding that agriculture in the Third World must be modernised.

At a later briefing for the Jamaica press, Prime Minister Michael Manley said that he has always expressed the opinion that the socialist bloc should be involved in the search for a new international economic order. He said that indications were that China and possibly Cuba were worthy to join the talks but there was no word from the European socialist states. It was his view that there can be no successful agreement on the new world order with the exclusion of those states.

Despite the consensus among the participating media about the frankness and friendly and cordial atmosphere of the meeting, observers said that Mr. Schmidt's statement brought back the lingering fear of Third World states that the industrialised states were not yet willing to yield much.

Prime Minister Manley said that he was "very pleased" with the outcome of the meeting. He said he had gained a better understanding of the issues involved in the search for a new world economic order. Today the final day of the talks was spent discussing outstanding economic problems which have so far led to the breakdown of North-South dialogue. Subjects discussed were the common fund, balance-of-payments and the energy problem.

It was agreed that each participant will try to use his influence to convene more meetings of this nature where political leaders will meet and discuss problems face-to-face, without having to go through aides and ambassadors.

Other leaders in commenting on the meeting expressed the opinion that the meeting was a success. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said: "You have said it all. What more can I say?" He said however that he had been thinking that there were no attempts made to discuss morals. This was seen as a reference to the present move by the European Common Market to introduce human rights in the conduct of trade and aid with developing countries.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said that "a remarkable degree of understanding and agreement" was reached which he hoped would lead to successful grounds of negotiations at the forthcoming common fund talks which are scheduled to resume early next year.

According to Nigeria's head of government, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, there is the need for more meetings at that level. He said also that there was a need for stability and predictablity of the world's economy.

The general concern over global trade and the need to avoid protectionist attitudes by developed states in respect of exports was expressed by Norway's Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The consensus here was that the discussions did achieve a high level of what Australian Prime Minister Fraser referred to "as tolerance."

It is expected that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will brief U.S. President Carter, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, and French President Giscard d'Estaing at the January 4 and 5 summit in Guadeloupe on the discussions of the Mt. Pleasant, Runaway Bay, summit.

Prime Minister Manley was praised for his chairmanship of the meeting, which all media described as "frank, friendly, cordial and informal". Mr. Schmidt had a special word of praise for the Jamaican people and in particular the Jamaica folk singers who performed at a reception on Thursday night.

WALDHEIM MEETS WITH MANLEY, OTHER OFFICIALS

FL051858Y Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 5 Jan 79 FL

[Text] Visiting United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is now having discussions with Prime Minister Manley at Jamaica House. Also attending the meeting is the minister of foreign affairs, P.J. Patterson, and the deputy administrator of the United Nations development program, Mr G. Arthur Brown.

Earlier this morning, Dr Waldheim held talks with JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] officials (Hugh Taylor) and Winston Spaulding after which he called on Governor-General Florizel Glasspole at King's House.

The secretary general, who arrived in the island yesterday for a 3-day visit, has also met officials of the local office of the United Nations. He noted the important role Jamacia was playing in the search for a new world economic order and pointed out that without economic stability in the world, countries would not be able to solve their political problems.

Dr Waldheim leaves Jamaica on Sunday for a similar trip to Cuba.